

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CLXI—NO 9

NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 9, 1919

WHOLE NUMBER, 8974

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY—
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.
A. H. SANBORN, }

Mercury Building,
111 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, clear, weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching into many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies on order will be obtained at the office of publication.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing

Local Matters.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITY

There was another automobile fatality out on the Island on Wednesday, the victim in this instance being a small child, only 18 months old, who was thrown from the car with such violence that death ensued almost immediately. Several other persons were severely injured, but they are not regarded as in a critical condition. The automobile that figured in the fatality was completely crushed.

John Mellor of Providence had been in Newport during the day with his family and several friends, and the party were on their way home in his touring car in the middle of the afternoon. When the car reached a point opposite Mr. Benjamin C. Sherman's residence in Portsmouth, another vehicle came up from the rear and an electric car came along from the north. In some way the Mellor car is said to have made a turn on to the car track and was struck and carried along by the trolley car until it was jammed into a pole. Several of the occupants were thrown out and others were injured in the wreckage. Passengers and crew of the trolley car, and occupants of passing automobiles hastened to the rescue, and first aid was given by two nurses who came along. The victims of the accident were hurried to the Newport Hospital in automobiles with the exception of Mrs. Mellor. In her case better transportation was required and the Newport ambulance was sent out to bring her in. The child, John Frederick Mellor, was hauled from the car and struck against a stone wall, so that it was at once seen that he was beyond aid.

RECEPTION FOR PRINCE OF WALES

The directors of the Newport Historical Society, of the Newport Improvement Association, and of the Redwood Library have issued a joint invitation through the British Ambassador to the Prince of Wales to attend a reception in his honor at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society in case the Prince comes to Newport during his visit to this country. The day and hour are, of course, left to the selection of the Prince. If the invitation is accepted, the reception will be attended by the officers and members of the three institutions extending the invitation, the principal city officials, the officers of the Newport Artillery Company, and other distinguished citizens.

PROPOSITION FOR MEMORIAL

At a largely attended meeting of the board of directors of the Newport Historical Society on Wednesday, a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, president; Hon. William P. Sheffield, vice president; and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, was appointed to take into consideration some form of memorial to the Rhode Island boys who laid down their lives in the great war, along somewhat similar lines to that adopted by the State of Connecticut.

Mrs. Theodore Ambrose of New Bedford, who died in that city on Sunday, was a daughter of the late William B. West of this city, and had spent most of her life here. She is survived by her husband and one married daughter, also by several brothers and sisters—Mr. Alfred M. West and Mrs. Charles C. Stevens of this city, Mrs. Frank W. Marshall of New Bedford and Mrs. Willard Loker of Brockton. Funeral services were held in New Bedford on Tuesday.

Mr. Gardner V. Rutherford has been discharged from the Army and returned to his home in Newport.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER

The dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club at the Newport Beach last Monday evening was a complete success in every particular and reflects much credit upon President James W. Thompson and the other officers of the Club, who had worked untiringly for weeks to make this the grandest affair in the history of the organization. In this they were entirely successful. The attendance was even larger than was expected, the tables being filled to their full capacity. For the first time ladies were admitted to a Republican Club dinner, and that they are alive to the responsibilities of their change in status was well evidenced by the large number who attended, there being nearly as many women as men at the tables.

The tables were well arranged, the head table being placed against the east wall, so that as many persons could hear the speeches as possible. At this table were seated the officers of the Club and the guests of honor. The service was prompt and satisfactory, there being very little waiting between courses.

At the conclusion of the dinner, President Thompson called the gathering to order and welcomed the members and guests, expressing his pleasure at seeing so many present, and telling of the wonderful growth of the organization within a very few months. He then called upon Hon. Robert S. Burlingame, the first president of the Club, who congratulated the present officers and told a little of the early history of the Club. Governor Beekman was received with hearty applause when he was presented. He spoke a few words to the ladies especially, telling of the new privileges and opportunities to be opened to them. He spoke of his intention of securing the passage by the Legislature of a law giving a bonus to all Rhode Island men in the armed service of their country. He presented the principal speaker of the evening, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt did not make a very long address, but what he said was snappy and very much to the point. He did not mince his words in speaking of the inefficiency and waste of the Democratic administration that had conducted the war course of the United States, telling specific instances of lack of preparation of the most ordinary kind which had cost the lives of many Americans needlessly. He told of the gigantic waste that had been permitted, especially treating of the airplane program and delivered a really scathing denunciation of the administration. He said that he would not pretend to give a non-partisan address, but spoke as a true Republican. His remarks were cheered to the echo, his audience being in thorough sympathy with him.

The last speaker of the evening was Congressman Clark Burdick, who was called upon by President Thompson, and spoke briefly, congratulating the young men upon coming to the front in political affairs. He told of a visit of the late President Roosevelt to Newport during his own term as Mayor of the city, and said that the son was following in his father's footsteps.

Following the speeches, the people present were given an opportunity to meet Colonel Roosevelt and the other guests, and a long informal reception was held.

A large number of men at the Training Station were under medical treatment late last week, as the result of eating canned salmon at supper. Although their illness was very violent while it lasted, all the cases yielded promptly to treatment and there were no fatalities. In the city during the past few days there have been cases of stomach trouble following a certain meal, but as a rule the services of physicians have not been required, although the sickness has been widespread.

Dr. Francis A. Corbett has begun the erection of an office building on his lot at the corner of Spring and Sherman streets, the site of the old Wilbur Mill which was destroyed in the Weaver building fire several years ago. The building will be devoted exclusively to doctors' offices.

There was an accidental shooting at Newport Beach on Wednesday evening, when the manager of the shooting gallery there received a bullet wound in the abdomen from a rifle that was not thought to be loaded. He was taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment.

Former Alderman John J. Peckham has been housed for several days by a bad cold.

INVITATION TOURNAMENT

The annual invitation tennis tournament at the Newport Casino this week has drawn large crowds and has proved a very popular event in the cottage colony as well as among the visitors at Jamestown. Some excellent contests have been seen on the championship courts, perhaps the most interesting being on Wednesday, when the popular Maurice E. McLoughlin of California went down to defeat in a hotly contested match with S. Howard Voshell, the score being 6-3, 5-7, 7-9, 5-2, 6-2. It was a fight all the way and created intense interest among the spectators.

Aside from this there have been many interesting engagements on the courts, not all of which developed on the championship court. Some of the less heralded contests developed into genuine battles, and there have been a few surprises in the final outcome.

The rain has interfered with some of the games, but the courts are in excellent condition and dry off about as soon as the rain stops.

The real sensation of the tournament came on Thursday, when the champion of the National Lawn Tennis Tournament went down to defeat at the hands of the Japanese player, Ichiya Kuniyaga, in one of the hottest battles ever seen on the courts of the country. The Japanese proved himself the superior of his opponent in every detail of the game, scoring more than three points for every two for the champion. The game was full of snap, both men pulling up a live game, and fighting until the end. The crowd was quite overwhelmed by the brilliant play of the successful contender, and he will undoubtedly prove the sensation of the National Tournament when that is pulled off.

INSANE SAILOR KILLS SHIP MATE

There was a fatal shooting on board the cruiser San Francisco in the harbor Sunday night, the victim dying at the Naval Hospital within a short time. Ship's Cook Oscar Pincin was asleep in his berth when another member of the crew, a mess attendant, shot him with a revolver. Another member of the crew, who was sleeping in an adjoining berth, was awakened by the shot, grappled with the murderer and took away the weapon. The officer of the deck took prompt measures to handle the situation and within twenty minutes the injured man was under treatment at the Naval Hospital on shore.

The man that fired the shot was undoubtedly insane. He had been regarded for some time as mentally deranged but was regarded as harmless. He had harbored some resentment against his victim and had no hesitancy in shooting him while asleep. He will be confined in a Government hospital for the insane.

Repairs to the Carroll Avenue pavement have been made by the contractors this week, the heavy rains having washed out a quantity of the sand on which the wooden blocks were bedded. The other wooden block pavement in the city is giving excellent service and is in fine condition after having been down for a number of years.

An automobile headed in the wrong direction at the foot of Mary street on Wednesday demolished a bicycle and the rider had a narrow escape from serious injury. The driver of the car directed the bicycle owner to send the bill to him, but was quickly interviewed by a police officer for violating the traffic ordinance.

Two important exhibitions are now on view at the rooms of the Art Association and are attracting large numbers of spectators. Mr. Andrew O'Connor has a large exhibition of sculpture, and Mr. Guy Pene du Bois has an attractive exhibition of paintings. These exhibitions will remain in place until next Thursday.

The sale of some forty-five acres of the finest building lots on Jamestown on Saturday will be worth attending. These lots, forty-six in all, will be sold at auction by G. L. & H. J. Gross of Providence. They comprise the finest part of the Ocean Highlands property.

Private Harold L. Peckham has arrived in New York after long service overseas. His father, Colonel Harold A. Peckham, went to New York to meet him and see the Division on parade there.

Mrs. Francello G. Johnson, who has been visiting Mrs. Albert C. Landers, has returned to her home in Providence.

GEN. GREENE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the General Nathaniel Greene Memorial Association was held in the audience room of the Newport Historical Society on Thursday, Professor Wilfred H. Munroe, the President, presiding. There were present as delegates from the R. I. Society of the Cincinnati Wm. P. Sheffield, Newport, Thomas Arnold Pierce, East Greenwich, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Providence, Edward Aborn Greene, Providence; R. I. Society, Sons of the American Revolution, George C. Arnold, Providence, William C. Greene, Providence, Arthur W. Dennis, Providence; R. I. Society Sons of the Revolution, John P. Sanborn, Newport; State Confederation, Daughters of American Revolution, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, Woonsocket, Miss Edith May Tilley, Newport; Rhode Island Historical Society, Charles Dean Kimball, Providence, Charles Sisson, Providence, Wilfred H. Mundoe, Providence, Newport Historical Society, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Newport, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Newport, Rev. Roderick Terry, Newport.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William Paine Sheffield, Newport.

Vice President—Arthur W. Dennis, Providence.

Secretary—William Chase Greene, Providence.

Treasurer—Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, Woonsocket.

Executive Committee—Hamilton B. Tompkins, A. W. Dennis, Charles Sisson.

Trustees—J. Edward Studley, Providence, Charles Dean Kimball, Providence, Roderick Terry, Newport, Edward A. Greene, Providence, George P. Wetmore, Newport.

The funds of the Society now amount to \$6000.

REGISTRATION FOR WOMEN

The women are still registering at the City Clerk's office occasionally although there is as yet no great number of names on the registration book. The date for closing registration does not arrive until June 30th next, but inasmuch as the number of those eligible to register is practically doubled it will be very desirable to have this important duty attended to as early as possible in order to avoid unprecedented congestion during the month of June.

Next year occurs the election of President and Vice President of the United States and according to the laws of Rhode Island, all women who are above the age of twenty-one years and residents of the town or city are entitled to vote provided they are properly registered before June 30th. This law is entirely separate and distinct from the Constitutional amendment creating universal suffrage for women which is now awaiting the approval of a sufficient number of State legislatures to become a part of the Constitution of the United States. While its approval by the States is practically certain, the date when it will become effective cannot be ascertained until the legislatures meet next January.

DR. WEST'S GRAVITISER

Gravitizing is the scientific development of a recognized medical principle. It is the only direct method of treating the deep circulation of the eyes, ears, nose, brain and organs, and the first adequate way of raising the fallen bowel, stomach and pelvic organs. The West Gravitiser now on exhibition at the New Cliffs Hotel is a wonderful invention. Dr. West has a large clientele among the most noted people in the country. Many of our summer population have experienced wonderful effects from the use of the Gravitiser. It is well worth inspection and a trial.

Hon. John B. Sullivan will be Postmaster of Newport for the next four years; his re-appointment having been confirmed by the United States Senate this week without opposition. Four years from now, when a complete Republican administration is in control at Washington there will probably be some lively contest over the question as to who shall receive this big political plum.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who died at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, was formerly a well known summer resident of Newport, and had a host of friends in the summer colony here. She had been in Newport but little since the death of her husband some few years ago. She is survived by a son, Captain Barrington Moore, who married Miss Morris, a daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The monthly meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening was devoted to financial matters, the monthly bills being approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations.

At the weekly meeting on Thursday evening, Dr. Beck appeared before the board, representing the Newport Improvement Association and made a statement as to the condition of the roads on the Island, leading into Newport. He made a forceful arraignment of the policy of the State Board of Roads that allows this condition to continue in the summer months, and the board of aldermen adopted a resolution of protest, similar to that of the Newport Improvement Association, to be sent to the Governor. Other towns in the county will join in the protest, there being present at the meeting a representative of the town of Tiverton and also representatives of the Hackmen's Union of Newport.

A great deal of routine business was transacted, and many licenses were granted. The hackney license of one man who had pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny was revoked.

PROTEST REDUCTION

There was a mass meeting of the employees of the Torpedo Station in the rooms of the Machinists' Union on Thursday afternoon, to protest against the rumored reduction of the working forces here. It is said that the appropriations by Congress are not large enough to continue the force and that material cuts will be made. On the other hand, it is said, that the Navy is in need of the supplies that are turned out by the Station and that if sufficient money is available the work could be continued. It was suggested that if reductions are necessary, there be a shortening of the hours of work in order to give employment to more men.

A committee was appointed to go to Washington and interview the State's representatives in Congress in order to secure further appropriations or arrange some means for continuing the work.

The condition of the roads out on the Island, where an extended detour is necessary, is causing considerable complaint among autoists and those who cater to the trade of visiting auto parties. It happens that all approaches to Newport are considerably blocked, the repairs to the roads on the western side of the Bay necessitating a detour for all autos coming across the Jamestown ferries. It is claimed that other States do their road repairing at times when the summer travel will not be inconvenienced.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company was held on Thursday, when an amendment to the by-laws went into effect, increasing the number of directors. The following were elected members of the board: Charles A. Brackett, T. T. Pitman, William C. Landers, William P. Sheffield, Peter King, William H. Hammett, and William A. Sherman of Newport, and George R. Lawton of Tiverton, Frank D. Lake of Providence, and Allen Curtis of Boston.

The various labor unions of Newport are completing their plans for a big parade in this city on Labor Day. Many of the locals have signified their intention of participating in the parade, which will be one of the largest seen here for a long time. It has been several years since there has been a big demonstration in Newport on Labor Day, although some of the local organizations have gone to other cities to take part.

August does not propose to be outdone by July as far as rain is concerned. There has been considerable heavy precipitation this week, and the ground continues wet. The showers on Wednesday served to break up the picnic at Bethshan-in-the-Woods which was being conducted by the Salvation Army for the benefit of women and children of the city.

A band of gypsies arrived near the eastern end of Easton's Beach in Middletown late Monday afternoon and established a camp there. Some of the members of the tribe came into Newport the next day, but were quickly sent on their way by Chief Tobin and the encampment dissolved.

There was a large attendance at the annual luncheon and sale at Channing Church on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Women's Guild of the church.

REAL ESTATE ON THE MARKET

There is a strong probability that valuable pieces of real estate in the summer colony will change hands before the opening of another season, with the result that some handsome residences that have been closed for a number of years will be opened another year. A few weeks ago, the Almon villa on Red Cross avenue was purchased by Miss Elizabeth D. Blinniger of Litchfield, Conn., who will make her permanent residence there, and the Albert Lewis property on Second and First Beach avenue in Middletown was purchased by James O'Donnell of Washington, who is spending the summer at the old Booth villa on Indian avenue.

A number of other estates are known to be on the market, and because of the exorbitant cost of building nowadays it is probable that instead of erecting new houses persons who desire to own estates in Newport will buy those already built. The valuable property of the late Countess Leary on Bellevue avenue and Pelham street, known as "Park Gate," has recently been put on the market and will doubtless find a customer in a short time. Of the houses that were available for rent this summer, very few have remained vacant, but some of the big estates, like "Rough Point," "Crossways," "Rockhurst," and some others have remained closed for many years. It would be a big thing for Newport if some of these properties were sold and reopened.

A lively electrical storm passed over Newport just as the day was breaking Friday morning. There was considerable heavy rain and a brilliant display of lightning. A few sharp flashes of lightning were followed immediately by the thunder-crashes which indicated that the bolts came to the ground very close at hand, but as far as can be learned little damage was done in the city proper. On Wapping Road a cow belonging to Andrew Carpenter was killed by lightning and another was injured.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.)
Miss Christine Moyes of Albany, N. Y., is guest of her aunt, Mrs. G. Nathan Smith, for the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anthony entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Roberts of Warren over Sunday.

Mrs. Alden R. Hersh, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Smith, has joined her husband, a chief gunner's mate in the Navy, attached to the submarine flotilla, who is now stationed at St. Louis.

Town House Hill, East Main Road and the West Road show damage from the recent storm to the big trees, by the number of large limbs broken. Just beyond the Two Mile Corner a good-sized tree close to the car tracks was completely twisted to shreds near its roots, a part falling over the wall into the lot.

Miss Edith May Peckham, executive secretary of the State Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash., who has been spending the past two years in the West, is at home on a month's vacation. Upon her return in September she will become vice-principal of the Normal School. Miss Peckham is a graduate of the Rogers High School in the class of 1905 and of the Rhode Island Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Goodchild and their son, William C. Goodchild, Jr., returned today to their home in Springfield, Mass., after spending their vacation with Mrs. Goodchild's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham.

St. Columba's Guild will hold a business meeting on Friday afternoon to make final arrangements for the lawn party to be held next week.

The funeral of Benjamin Aldrich Howland was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church Saturday afternoon, following the arrival of the body from Dorchester, Mass. Rev. George W. Manning officiated, concluding the simple service with Longfellow's "Psalm of Life." The interment was in the adjoining cemetery in the Howland lot.

Mr. William J. Peckham and family of Mitchell's Road are entertaining Seymour Buck of New London, Conn. Mr. Buck is the youngest son of the Rev. and Mrs. Walter P. Buck, who were formerly at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Grace Anthony left this morning for a week's visit in Northfield, Mass.

Miss Jessie S. Farnum with her nieces of Peru, Vt., returned home Monday.

Mrs. Henry Howard and her two younger sons, John and Thomas, are spending a few days with Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, Mrs. Howard's mother, on Purgatory Road. They will return to their home in Brookline, Mass., Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles H. Ward has gone to Providence for an extended visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Farnum.

A Job for Jerry

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Gerald Donaldson had returned from fourteen months of overseas service on a United States destroyer to find that he had no job. Also he had returned to America to find himself more in love than ever with Margery Coles.

"If your firm had proved to be as loyal as I have, Jerry," Margery said to him one night when they were discussing the hopeless outlook for their immediate happiness, "we could be married at once, couldn't we?"

Jerry laughed a little bitterly. "Yes—but unfortunately my firm thinks of dollars and cents before patriotism."

"Never mind, we'll find a job—we're bound to, dear," Margery comforted. "And I'll wait and keep on working just as long as it is necessary."

When Gerald had enlisted in the navy and had been sent overseas Margery had decided to find herself a position where she might not only be mentally occupied during his absence but where she could be economically independent in case her fiancé should not return. For Margery could not conceive of ever loving any one else but Jerry.

Gerald had risen from the status of a common sailor to be a chief petty officer, and while he had had a vast experience in nautical lines, had learned to coal a vessel, had had the wheel on many occasions, had visited many ports in Europe and had had narrow escapes from submarines, he had returned unchanged in his easy-going disposition and lack of business acumen.

"Gerald lacks pep," Margery's brother always said to her. "You know, kid, I'm fond of him and want



She Thought Over the Matter.

him for a brother-in-law, but he will never set the world on fire with his brilliance. Now, will he?"

Margery was willing to admit that his wonderful disposition, his gentleness, his almost feminine tact were hardly the best recommendations a man could have for an active business life, and yet she knew that somewhere there must be a place where just such men were needed. Therefore, Margery being in business herself and in touch more or less with various phases of business affairs, decided to find such an opening for Jerry.

Margery knew that Jerry was spending his days trying to find a position, and she realized how difficult it was for him, with his apparently limited ability, to locate a place that would pay a living wage and give promise for the future. Also, she knew that he was growing sensitive about the situation.

Her own employer was a man of splendid business dexterity, had made a success early in life by his own achievement, but his quick temper, his impatience, his lack of tolerance with any sort of inefficiency made him at times difficult to understand.

During the war the telephone service fell below par. On more than one occasion Margery had to use all of her tact to keep her employer from losing his temper with the slowness of the operators in getting numbers, both in and out of the city for him. He was inclined on the spur of the moment to blame a corporation unreasonably without considering the exigencies of the occasion.

One day he was unable to obtain any sort of connection to one of his branch offices out of town and he became so thoroughly out of temper, so greatly annoyed at the apparent lack of attention to business on the part of "John"—the exchange in which his own office was located—that he went forthwith to the manager of "John."

By the time he reached the headquarters of the telephone company he was still out of sorts, but not out of temper. He had a talk with "Official John," who proved to be a man of wide understanding of human nature and of extreme tact in handling disgruntled patrons.

Margery was watching for her employer to return, for he had been very cross when he left. She knew him well enough to know that he would have time to consider conditions and would come back in a fairer frame of mind. Secretly, however, Margery was glad she had to spend only eight hours in his employment, and did not have to live in the house with him. She wondered if his wife minded his temper. She was glad Gerald did not have such an irritable disposition.

"Well, Miss Coles, I've had an experience!" Margery's employer said as he stepped into the office.

"Yes, Mr. Hopkinson," Margery said, looking up from her work.

"I went to that telephone company feeling that we had been shamefully treated; that we were being made to pay for service that was unspeakably bad, and—I came away with a feeling that we were impatient, inconsiderate, unpolite. That manager of the 'John' branch is a human wonder. You go in there with a peevishness—you come out feeling that you should apologize. I call that man an asset in any company. I guess there is a place for every one in this world—even a good disposition and tact and even temper may be made a stock in trade if you can only find the right place to put the stock."

Little did Margery's employer know how much those few words meant to her. At once Gerald's qualities presented themselves to her mind. That was the very sort of position for him. She would start about at once to find him such an opening.

Mr. Hopkinson not only gave her the advice she sought but he went so far as to intercede for her with the telephone company, with the result that Gerald was offered a position in which he could see a splendid future.

He was started in a small and quiet exchange and in that office he displayed such an understanding of human nature, exercised so much tact with the operators under him, with the patrons who had grievances, with the firms who wanted favors, that he was soon promoted to a more active office.

"You see, how your good nature serves you, now, Jerry, dear," Margery said to him one day when they were planning their future—hopefully this time.

"I see how your blessed understanding of my limitations has brought my few good qualities to the top, yes," he said, tenderly.

"You mustn't give me credit, Jerry. It was quite by accident that I found the place where such dear, patient people as you can be of really commercial value to a big corporation."

"And I know of a place that you must promise to fill very soon where just such sweetness as yours can be of never-ending value, dear," Jerry said. "Do you know where that is?"

Margery nodded and displayed further qualities that made Jerry more sure than ever that he needed her soon in his home.

Nose Reveals Character.

"Have you ever noticed the length of the nose as a factor in human achievement?" the Washington Times asks, and then proceeds to cite historic notables whose fame and long noses, the paper infers, may be more than coincidental. Dante, Napoleon, Wagner, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington are brought forward in evidence that the long nose is a frequent sign of great ability. Similar characteristics are featured by present-day American leaders. President Wilson's face is adorned by a long, thin nose. William G. McAdoo's nose is still longer and thinner, while Secretary Glass of the treasury and Commissioner Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, are similarly distinguished.

"Why a strong brain and a long nose should be connected is hard to understand, but they are connected," the Times continues. "You find that among men who think through life the nose increases in size. With men who act and accomplish things the jaw increases in firmness and comes forward."

What Is a Bachelor?

Bishop Samuel Fallows, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin 60 years ago, came from Chicago to tell this story in an address at Founders' day ceremonies:

"A certain distinguished man whom I will not name, was asked to come to Wisconsin to take charge of the co-educational difficulties which were sure to come up after passage of the bill admitting women. He came and refused to accept the position if he had to sign diplomas awarding the 'bachelor' degree to women. We pleaded and begged, but to no purpose, until a little lawyer chap advised that we consult Webster. Now we all thought we knew the English language, but took a chance. What do you think we found? 'Bachelor, an unmarried woman.' He accepted the job."—Milwaukee Journal.

Coffee in Sticks for Soldiers.

The government has taken over the country's supply of soluble coffee for the benefit of the soldiers. The coffee is of good quality and is being put up in stick form, like chewing gum, with waterproof wrappers. If for military reasons it is undesirable to light fires in or near the trenches, these sticks can be dissolved in cold water, making a beverage that is quite acceptable in the emergency. New companies have been organized to help supply the growing demand for this product.

Smoking in Boston Streets.

There was a time when a fellow dared not smoke in the streets of Boston. The law was an ordinance which prohibited smoking, under penalty, in any street or near any building or wharf in the city of Boston," says a writer in the Boston Herald. It was never enforced literally and was never intended to be. Its purpose was to enable the police to prevent smoking near any building or wharf where cotton, hay, straw or other extra combustible materials were stored.

Complete Recovery.

An Eldorado young man may be said to have completely recovered from his recent illness. He says he has forgotten how his nurse looked.—Kansas City Star.

Happy, and Rare.

Happy is the man who renounces everything which may bring a stain or burden upon his conscience.

Daily Thought.

The formation of culture, as of character, is at last the moral sentiment.—Emerson.

BIG CORN CONTEST IS NOW ORGANIZED

Sixty-Five Counties in Indiana Have Been Enrolled.

Demonstration to Show Each Community How Proper Methods of Planting, Cultivation, Etc., Increase Yield of Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sixty-five Indiana counties have organized for the five-acre corn-growing contest, the biggest event of the kind held by any state, and indications are for the largest enrollment ever obtained. A state-wide campaign has been completed by practical corn-growers, and they report interest this year keener than ever. This contest is conducted each year by the Indiana Corn Growers' association, working in co-operation with Purdue university and the county agents.

The contest this year is arranged also as a demonstration to show each community how proper methods of planting, cultivation, fertilizing and other factors increase the yield. The only requirements for entrance to the contest are that the contestant join the



Well-Cultivated Corn Field, Free of Weeds—Food, Not Waste, Produced on This Land.

corn-growers' association and agree to keep a record of the cost of production of the crop on one of his fields from which the five-acre plot is later selected.

The association will give a bronze medal to each person producing 75 to 85 bushels of corn to the acre, silver medals to those producing 85 to 100 bushels, and gold medals to those growing 100 bushels or more. Each county also offers a minimum prize of \$25 or its equivalent in prizes to be divided in the county, 70 per cent being given on the basis of yield and 30 per cent on the basis of cost of production.

ADHERE TO FEED STANDARDS

Necessary That Feeder Exercise Good Judgment and Intelligent Observation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Good judgment and intelligent observation on the part of the feeder are necessary in the application of feeding standards, as the calculation of economical rations is not merely a matter of applied mathematics. The local conditions as regards the feeding stuffs which can be grown and purchased economically, and the value of the products, will have much to do in determining how closely the feeder can afford to adhere to the standard. But such standards or formulas, used in connection with the feeder's observation of his animals and the markets, are very useful, and have served a good purpose in improving the practice of feeding. It is in their abuse that chief danger lies.

BEST SELECTION OF PULLETS

Buyers Should Choose Fowls of Same Breed and Variety as Shown by Size and Color.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As far as possible the buyer should select pullets of the same breed and variety as shown by the size, color of plumage, and form of comb. It is not advisable, however, for one who keeps only a small flock to supply eggs for the family table to select for uniformity in comb or color if to do so leads to marked inequality in size.

FEED YOUNG PIGS PROPERLY

Trough Should Be Constructed So That Each Little Porker Gets His Full Share.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Young pigs should be given their feed in such a manner that each individual pig gets his share. The simplest way to accomplish this is to allow the pigs to eat from a properly constructed feed trough, one that will keep the pigs out of the feed and will lessen the possibility of crowding.

Ring Recovered From Gull.

Gulls are attracted by any small shining object, which accounts for a valuable engagement ring, which was accidentally dropped overboard in mid-Atlantic, being found in the gizzard of one of these birds, shot months afterward off the coast of Maine.

SUITABLE HOUSE FOR FARM POULTRY FLOCK

Ventilation Is Essential to Health of Fowls.

Shutter Should Be So Constructed That There Will Be No Draft in Cold Weather—Glass Front Is Quite Helpful.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The back and sides of the poultry house should be absolutely tight in order to prevent drafts which may cause colds in the flock. This leaves only the front of the house of muslin construction or entirely open. An opening which can be closed by a shutter may be used to advantage in the rear wall of a poultry house in the South, or in growing houses in all parts of this country, but this should



An Open-Front Poultry House Keeps Hens Healthy.

be constructed so that there will be no draft in cold weather. The front of the house should be so high that the windows or openings will allow the sun to shine well back into the interior during the winter. Burlap, unbleached muslin, or light-weight duck cloth may be used for curtains in the front. This cloth should be thin enough to allow a slow circulation of air without a draft. This is impossible if too heavy a grade of duck cloth is used or if the cloth is oiled or painted.

A large amount of glass in the front of the house makes it warm during the day but cold at night, as glass radiates heat very rapidly. Some glass, however, is helpful in providing light when the curtains are closed. Some ventilation should be given in a poultry house even in the coldest night. It is usually best secured by leaving a small window open or having muslin curtains in the front of the house. If the house is shut up tightly without any muslin curtains in the front there is a tendency for moisture to collect in the house and condense on the rafters and other woodwork on frosty mornings. It is not necessary to close the muslin curtains in very cold or stormy weather. Hens are protected by feathers with feathers and a high body temperature so that they are better able to withstand dry, cold air than warmer air which is damp.

MONEY MADE WITH CHICKENS

Poultry Clubs Organized by Department of Agriculture Are Popular in North and South.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Old Madam Hen is proving a veritable fairy godmother to many girls in supplying them with money for comforts and luxuries. Poultry clubs organized by the department of agriculture and the state colleges are popular with the girls in both the North and the South. Even small girls who carefully follow directions find poultry a source of profit. Grace Butler is a fourteen-year-old club girl in Logan county, Okla. Last year she sold 150 birds for \$147.25. During the year \$125 worth of eggs were sold and she still has 200 chickens—worth as many dollars. A flock of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks of her own raising provided the eggs and two incubators hatched them.

OLD MEMBERS REJOIN CLUBS

Boys in Florida Buying Good Stock and Willing to Borrow Money to Pay for It.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Good work accomplished by the boys' clubs of De Soto county, Fla., last year encouraged practically all of the old members and many other boys to join the clubs this year. There are now in the county 54 members in the pig club, 24 in the corn club and six in the cane club. In Marion county the county agent recently placed 53 pigs with club members. The boys are buying good stock, he reports, and are willing to borrow the money to pay for it if necessary. In Walton county both the corn and pig club work are growing, there being 60 new members in them.

PRODUCT OF SMALL FLOCKS

Annual Average Is Commonly Estimated at Ten Dozen Eggs Per Hen If Given Care.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ordinary average annual production of small flocks of hens given good care is commonly estimated at ten dozen eggs per hen. Two ordinary hens for each member of the family will supply about 20 per cent more eggs than the average city family now consumes.

Prize Mixer.

"A good mixer, isn't he?" "You bet he is!" replied a citizen of Grange. "He can tell more funny stories, borrow more money, pay less of it back, get more signatures to petitions, be elected to more lodge offices and do less honest work than any other three men in town."—Judge.

DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG PIG CROP

Mother's Milk Is Undoubtedly One of Best Available Feeds for Little Porkers.

SELF-FEEDER MEETS FAVOR

Where Youngsters Have Access to Corn, Shorts, Middlings, Etc., They Can Be Weaned Without Making Radical Change in Diet.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many farmers wean pigs at six to seven weeks of age, when the brood sows have a good flow of milk and are capable of maintaining the young in excellent condition and development at less expense and trouble than the young porkers could otherwise be handled. Their mother's milk is one of the best feeds available for growing pigs, and consequently it should be used to the greatest extent possible.

When the pigs are from six to seven weeks old the sow should be on full feed, unless for some extraordinary reason the pigs should not be weaned until the age of ten weeks, and in such instances, it is preferable to allow them to run with their mother until they are twelve to fourteen weeks old. Where pigs are weaned too early serious results often attend, as the abrupt change in the character of the ration many times creates serious trouble.

Self-Feeder Is Useful.

Where young pigs have access to corn, shorts, middlings, tankage, or fish meal, served to them in a self-feeder style in a self-feeder where they can eat it at their pleasure without being disturbed by other hogs, the youngsters can be weaned at the age of



Pigs Getting Their Dinner at a Self-Feeder.

twelve or fourteen weeks without making any very radical changes in their daily meals by simply allowing them to continue on the self-service system. If best results are to be obtained, the pigs must gain continuously and uniformly until they are ready for market. This necessitates an abundance of feed as well as access during the grazing season to such valuable forage crops as alfalfa and red clover. In sections where these leguminous feeds cannot be produced, rye, oats, barley, cowpeas, rape, or any other grain or grass which will produce good forage in the locality should be grown for hog pasture. Hogs like to harvest their own feed. In addition to getting the feed in the freshest possible condition, the young animals also derive benefits from the exercise in rustling a part of their daily diet.

Watch Pigs Closely.

Every hog raiser is advised to watch the spring pigs closely to see that they are on their feed; that is, that the animals have good appetites and eat their daily allowances of grain and grass with relish and avidity. If a pig shows indications of being "off feed" his owner should change the ration, using barley in place of corn and providing as much skim milk or buttermilk as is available. He should also provide an abundance of pure, fresh water for the pigs as well as plenty of shade during the hot summer months.

Freedom from lice means hog comfort. This can be obtained by the plentiful use of crude or black oil upon the animals as well as in their quarters and wallows. Natural shade is always the best, but where this is not obtainable, temporary shelter from the sunny smile of Old Sol may be obtained by setting some posts to which crosspieces are attached about 3 1/2 to 4 feet from the ground so that a temporary roof of straw or grass may be provided for the protection of the hogs.

HENS FOR SMALL BACK YARDS

Light-Colored Birds Should Be Avoided as Their Plumage Shows Dirt Too Readily.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In choosing pullets for small back yards very light-colored and white birds should be avoided as their plumage shows dirt too readily. Where the soil of the yard is clayey, pullets with feathers on the legs and toes with more than four toes on each foot should be rejected.

Taking a Plebsicite.

Plebsicite is a political term borrowed from the French, meaning a vote of all the electors in a country taken on some specific question. It is from the Latin plebsicetum, a decree of the plebs, or law made by the common people, and is somewhat similar to the referendum. A notable example of the use of the plebsicite in French history was in 1832, when the memorable coup d'etat of 1831 was confirmed and the title of emperor was given to Napoleon III.

CURING HAY BY USE OF TRUCK

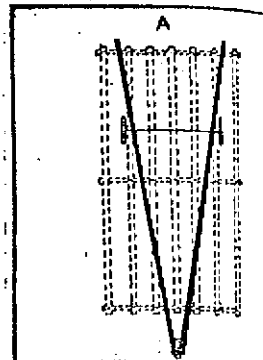
Simple, Cheaply Constructed Labor-Saving Devices Are Quite Effective.

SIMILAR TO ORDINARY

Protection Afforded From Rain, Ground and Canvas Cover Prevents Injury From Rain—Considerable Labor Is Saved.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A new method of curing hay economically and effectively, even in unfavorable weather conditions, made possible by the use of hay racks which are simple, cheaply constructed labor-saving devices similar to ordinary hay racks. A hay rack consists of a frame, mounted on two low wheels, and is used to stack hay in the field, and are used to stack hay, partly cured hay on. The hay is protected from moisture in the ground and a canvas cover prevents rain from rain. When the hay is hauled to the barn or baled, no drying is necessary, for the team can



Main Frame of Truck (A), With Dotted Lines Indicated by Dotted Lines.

hitched to the truck. These racks can be used to advantage when stacking bound grain from the field. It is ready to be thrashed and hauled to the silo, etc.

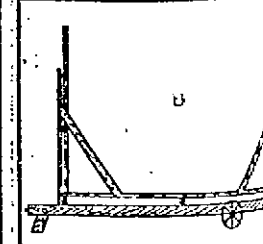
It is estimated that a truck with necessary canvas (8 feet by 12 feet) costs about \$20.

How the Truck Is Made.

A hay truck 12 feet long by 14 wide will hold about 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of cured hay. It consists of a rack which rests on an axle, a frame at the rear, the frame supported by two 18 to 20 inch wheels placed about 4 feet from the front. The front is supported by a 6 by 6 wooden block of sufficient length to hold the truck level. This is known as the trigger, and is fastened by a bolt between the two main frame members near where they come together. Upright standards are placed at the end of the frame in an A-shaped position. At the top of each standard a notch is cut to receive a 2 by 4 ridge pole that supports the canvas covering and keeps it from blowing on the hay, thus permitting the air to circulate freely at the top. The truck is moved by means of a 2-inch and a 2-wheel running gear, which the front running gears of a towed wagon. This gear is hitched to the front end of the truck by a long clevis pin, and when the team starts the forward motion causes the trigger to trip and roll on the ground, the weight of the hay being thus shifted to the rear gears. Upon reaching the baling machine the team is led to step or two, which causes the trigger to assume an upright position and again support the front end of the load.

How to Use the Truck.

Hay may be partly cured before being placed on the truck to avoid loss from heating and spoiling. It is desirable to do the last third of the curing on a truck under a



Side View (B) Showing Trigger Position of Wheels.

vas cover, where it is protected from the sun and rain. When the hay is light, it is a good plan to stack it in the morning, rake it in the afternoon and put it on the truck in the evening or next morning, after the dew is off. When the yield is above average, the hay should be stacked in the morning, tedded the next morning and raked in the afternoon, where it should be allowed to stand for about two hours before being put on trucks.

The use of the hay truck method considerable saving in labor and a common method of curing hay, saving from the cock by hand. The hay truck method requires less labor than that of cutting the cock and hauling to press, and barn with the push rake.

Her Last Social Function.

My small son on coming home from school one noon said to me: "I'm going over to Blinky's house this afternoon." On my asking what was going for he replied: "Blinky was going for his grandma's funeral this afternoon."—Chicago Tribune.

New York

Established by Franklin in 1751

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, August 9, 1919

Fourteen states have by their legislatures ratified the Woman Suffrage amendment. It requires the favorable action of twenty-two more to make it a universal law. Some of the Southern states have been ungallant enough to reject the amendment.

Coal dealers send out warning to buy coal now as it will soon be higher. The shoe dealers say buy your boots and shoes now as the price is going up. The grocers say buy sugar as the price is soon to be higher. And so it goes. Labor is striking for more pay constantly. The outlook is not brilliant.

Since the war-time prohibition went into effect throughout the country drunkenness in the big cities has been reduced more than seventy-five per cent. Police courts will soon be of no use, as far as cases of drunkenness are concerned. Another thing many people now have money when Saturday comes round who found themselves spending their weekly salary every Saturday night in the bar rooms.

THE BATTLE OF 1920

Conduct of the War

The American people are never very strong on raking over dead bones. But there are some skeletons in the closet of war history that will have to be examined before the campaign of 1920 is over.

The apologists of the administration will of course assert that the war was won with glorious efficiency and that the results prove it. Still the friends of nearly 100,000 dead American soldiers are not fully convinced of that fact.

The failure of American aircraft was one of the grievous disappointments of the war. And it had the effect to increase American casualties. No army is equipped without a great force of planes flying overhead to protect the men from air attack. The American army was sadly lacking in this protection. Much of the time the Germans could do their deadly work overhead without serious interference.

If airplane manufacture had at the start been placed in the hands of men of the best executive ability, a very different showing would have been made. There would have been a strong force of American planes overhead by the time the American army was ready to fight. Many thousands of the glorious boys that now sleep under the sod in France would be here today. Is not that a live issue?

The voice of the dead calls back from the sacred soil of France in reproach. It asks why could not the government have shown more practical sense, why would it not listen to advice from the people who were competent to give it? Why was it so stubbornly bent on its own theories, so bound in red tape, so slow in systematizing and organizing the war supply work under competent executive management?

The lack of airplanes was only one item of the many failures of the government to use practical sense, good executive system, and competent business ability in handling war supplies. Such complaint now can't bring back the dead. But it is at least a warning for the future against putting theorists and red tapers on practical jobs.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Mr. Frank Vanderlip, the prominent financier formerly president of the National City Bank of New York, has been making addresses throughout the country on economic conditions, that deserve the attention of thoughtful people. He has returned from a tour of Europe, and is appalled by the demoralization prevailing there.

He found that England, usually a hive of industry, has been supporting from public funds, 1,000,000 families that can not find employment. Conditions in France and Italy are equally bad. In the rest of Europe they are unspeakable. There need be no worry about Germany, as she is merely getting what she expected to bring to others. But any such wide condition of misery must profoundly disturb the world.

The demoralization has upset completely their industrial efficiency. The American steel mills, which formerly needed a tariff to protect themselves against Europe, can now produce steel \$20.00 a ton cheaper than they make it in England. Lack of raw material and the war weary condition of their population no doubt account largely for this condition.

It is a big problem how American business men are going to deal with Europe under these conditions. If those people are going to buy American goods, they have got to be helped to get on their feet, rebuild their shattered industries, and get to work on a normal basis. They can't pay cash, they have no goods to exchange,

they will have to keep borrowing, and America will have to keep lending for some time to come.

This country need not worry and strain and strive to get trade away from them. American is sure of the business mastery from now on. It can afford to be generous.

LOSING LABOR

The U. S. Department of Labor has found that considerably over a million of aliens are preparing to return to their former homes in Europe. The loss of so many able bodied workers is going to be felt in many industries.

This drift back to Europe will affect principally the trades that depend upon common labor. The skilled worker who has acquired a good position in a standard trade will be more apt to stay here. But it is going to be a problem how to get the coal mined, the timber and fuel wood cut, the farms cultivated, the ditches dug.

Yet the performance of these tasks is absolutely necessary to civilization. A lot of boys that have been looking for jobs where they can keep their hands clean and their cuffs white, would better look for something more essential. They would better let the girls tend the stores and figure up the accounts. The boy who used to set out to become a clerk, would much better become a carpenter or a plumber or a painter or a farmer. He will earn quite as much money, and his services will be much more in demand.

A good many of these aliens, those who have manifested a very doubtful loyalty to America can well be spared. But the majority of those who will return are honest and industrious people who are greatly needed here. It is natural enough that they should wish to return and see what has become of their relatives. But after they have been home a little while and have seen the misery of Europe, they will quite likely wish to return.

American life should be made more attractive to well-meaning people of this class. The more is done to fit them for American citizenship, the less likely they will be to return, carrying millions of dollars with them, and depriving the country of their honest work.

FIGHTING HIGH PRICES

Public feeling, driven almost to desperation by continued advances in living costs, is demanding that the federal government check the tendency to higher prices. Politicians of all parties have promised such action for years, but they have accomplished very little. The government will no doubt attempt something to meet the existing situation, and it will have support in any reasonable measures.

The first and principal cause of high prices is that wages have been greatly advanced in nearly all trades. These advances do not come out of the employing class, as some people imagine. They are simply added to the cost of goods. After everyone has had his advance and has paid out the money in higher prices, he discovers that he is no better off. If he has saved any money, he is worse off, as now his bank deposit will not buy as much as formerly.

There is also a widespread belief that there is much profiteering in many trades. But the retail trade at least is not getting the money. The small dealers do not seem to be getting rich.

If the wholesalers and the manufacturers are asking exorbitant prices, they are pursuing a course of extreme folly. They are about as safe as a man who should send off a lot of July Fourth fireworks in a powder magazine. They are likely to start a social convulsion, the end of which cannot be foreseen.

If the extent of this abuse is exaggerated, to lay high prices to this cause merely has the effect to distract public attention from the real causes of present conditions, and to delay the application of real remedies. These are times when no person can safely demand an exorbitant return for the service he renders to society. Also the people are tired of the illusory promises of demagogues. They want the real facts and truth without romance and rhetoric.

That booze can still be obtained in Fall River by those who know the ropes is indicated by the fact that a Fort Adams soldier has been sentenced to two months in jail by the Massachusetts court for drunkenness and assault with a jackknife in Fall River. This soldier is the same one that was in trouble in a Newport taxicab last June when he was thrown out on to the sidewalk near Lake's Corner on returning from a trip to Fall River.

The cornerstone for the new maintenance building at the Naval Training Station was laid on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the whole Station force as far as practicable. The new building will replace a number of old wooden structures and will concentrate a number of shops under one roof.

Think It Over.

Upon the basis that every grain of wheat will produce 50, a German mathematician has figured that the third-year progeny of a single grain would feed 250 men.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)

Block Island to Have New Hotel
Two representatives of a New York Syndicate visited the Island last week and it is said put through a real estate deal, acquiring the old Searles mansion and all the land belonging to the estate. It is said, from good authority, that the Syndicate will erect a fine up-to-date, modern summer hotel which will accommodate about four hundred guests—the main hotel to be equipped with all the modern accoutrements customary in establishments of this kind, catering to the aristocratic summer vacationists.

According to present plans, the old mansion itself will be completely restored, though just what connection it will have to the new hotel is not a certainty. A private bathing beach will be maintained and elaborate bath-houses will be erected. A nine-hole golf course is planned, together with the erection of a country club house, and a large commodious fireproof garage for guests who elect to bring their automobiles. The livery will consist of several stage coaches similar to those now in use in mountain resorts, together with a sufficient number of touring cars and auto busses which will be used in conveying guests to and from the steamboats.

According to one of the representatives, who remained on the Island several days, the site selected is naturally one of the most beautiful spots on the entire Atlantic coast for such an enterprise, situated as it is upon the side of a sixty foot elevation and fronting upon an excellent beach of pure white sand and possessing an unobstructed view of the broad Atlantic. Thousands of vacationists who have visited this landmark can verify this reference to the natural beauty and wonderful scenery which Nature has so kindly bestowed upon this location. It is estimated that a half-million dollars will be required to be expended in promoting this enterprise. As to the success of the venture, there is not much doubt in the minds of those qualified to pass judgment upon such enterprises, but that the scheme will fill a long-felt want among those who desire exclusiveness and an atmosphere of distinction.

Whatever opinion may exist in the minds of the populace in general, it is just what Block Island needs and the local business and hotel men take very kindly to the project and join in wishing the promoters a hearty success.

Moonlight Clambake

Miss Helen Craig, Miss Mabel Hennigan and Horace C. Masse, of the New National Hotel, entertained a large party of friends at a clambake on Crescent Beach last Monday evening. The affair, aside from being a novelty in the line of social activities, was a great success, a most enjoyable evening being spent in singing and promenading after the executive session with the bivalves was concluded.

Court Case

Sheriff Willis arrested the head cook and four waiters, at a well known resort last Tuesday night. The prisoners were arraigned before Judge Milliken Wednesday morning on the charge of gambling. In his explanation of the case to the Judge, the Sheriff testified that the offenders were engaged in throwing dice and further states that after the head cook had thrown three sixes and broken a waiter, the waiter threw three trays and broke a window.

According to a notice posted in the local Postoffice last Wednesday morning, Tony Mollica, formerly assistant to Houdini, has acquired an interest in the Ocean View Laundry and will open a special office at the foot of the Mt. Hope Steamboat dock. During August the office hours will be from 9 p. m. till 2 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort G. Wright of Crescent Beach were entertained by C. Elmer Dodge last Saturday on a fishing trip aboard the "Gertrude D." Although the party experienced one of the roughest seas of the season, they succeeded in catching 215 bonita and 18 tuna, a total weight of 1033 lbs.

James Breslin, K. of C. Secretary, has returned to his post at Newport after spending the week end with Secretary Frank J. Ackerman of the local K. of C. Naval Club.

Eddie Fitzpatrick and Sunny Jim, photographers for the local rogues' gallery, are boarding at the Doughnut Inn this season. Eddie says they get three meals each day—Indian meat, oatmeal and corn meal.

Prof. George Draper, the Attleboro dancing master, has returned to the Island for a week's stay with William Cranston Sprague.

The local police department had his bluff called one afternoon last week when a young bride stepped blithely up to him and left the imprint of a kiss upon his cheek. An introduction followed.

Win Dodge was elected president and David Rose vice president of the Veranda Club at its regular meeting Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Jr., of Providence, who are spending the summer at their cottage, the Allenwood, on Block Island, gave a yachting party on board their yacht, the "Eva G." Wednesday afternoon, followed by a dinner and theatre party. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Steadman of Edgewood, Mr. George Shore of Providence, Miss Alice Mitchell of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hayden of Pawtucket, Miss Lillian Grant of New York, Captain and Mrs. Philip Ollweiler of Stonington, Conn., and Mrs. Richard Bolles of Providence.

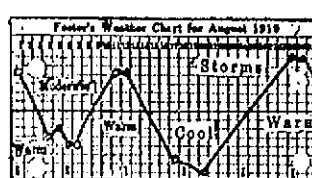
Town Council Meets

The Town Council held its regular monthly meeting last Monday night. No business being on the docket the meeting was adjourned.

Dancing Popular at the Mansion

Manager William Webb catered to a party of 118 at the Mansion last Saturday evening. Dancing was enjoyed until after midnight, the hotel Royal Orchestra furnishing music for the occasion. Manager Webb announces that dances will be held every evening during August.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Frechoun have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mott of Providence.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1919.

Last Bulletin gave forecast of warm waves to cross continent Aug. 4 to 8 and 10 to 14, storm waves 5 to 9 and 11 to 15, cool waves 6 to 10 and 12 to 15.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Aug. 15 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. Pacific slope is all the country west of Rockies crest. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Aug. 10, plains sections 17, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 18, eastern sections 19, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 20.

This storm will be rather quiet till about Aug. 16 or 17 when it will increase in force. By 18 or 19 it will be at its greatest and is expected to be on or near meridian 90, moving eastward. There is some hope for rain from this storm where rain has been deficient, while other places, where too much rain has fallen, will probably get more than its best for them. From 19 to 21 electrical or severe thunder storms are probable, east of meridian 90.

The period covered by this Bulletin extends from Aug. 4 to 21. The warm wave predicted to cross continent 10 to 14 is expected to be much warmer than that of 16 to 20 and the cool wave of 18 to 24 much cooler than that of 6 to 10. Most rain is expected in southern sections, decreasing northward, being less than the average of May, June and July, 1919. Temperatures are expected to fluctuate but rise more than they fall, Aug. 20 to 30. They will go near the frost line in Canada not far from Aug. 20, but, if any frost occurs, it is expected to be light. I am not expecting severe hail but the most probable time will be during the week centering on Aug. 20.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Mrs. Hannah Cooke of Somerset has been guest of her sister, Mrs. Jonathan Munroe.

Rev. Robert Downing returned from New York on Wednesday night after a two weeks' visit there. Rev. and Mrs. Downing will start on a tour of several cities with the play, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room." They expect to play a week in Bridgeport, Conn., a week in Worcester and three days in Fall River. From there they expect to go to Canada.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has rented her cottage next Durfee Hall to Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Souza. Mr. Souza is employed at the New England Navigation Repair Shops.

The Boy Scouts of this town went on a hike under the direction of Scout Master Arthur A. Sherman. They went down to the East shore and camped out for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Jethro Harrison Peckham are spending a week with Mrs. Peckham's sister, Mrs. George A. Sward of Bar Harbor, Me. During their absence their son William is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony, and their daughter Ruth is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham.

Muriel Childs Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Pierce, celebrated her eighth birthday at her home on Monday. Her mother gave a party in the afternoon to a number of little girls. Games were played and a supper was served.

Miss Marion Gibson, who has been guest of her sister, Mrs. John Betts of New York, has returned to the home of her parents.

Chief Yeoman Floyd Austin, U. S. N., has been spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Austin. Mr. Austin's ship is stationed at Provincetown.

Mrs. Agnes Austin, who is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham, is ill and under the care of a physician.

Sunday was the closing day of the Portsmouth camp meeting and the three services were well attended, about 600 being on the grounds. The sleeping accommodations were taxed to their utmost Saturday night, many having to use mattresses on the floor. Rev. Seth Rees of California preached in the morning, Rev. John Cooper in the afternoon and Paul Reese, the "boy preacher," in the evening. The music, as usual, was good and consisted of piano, trombone, tambourine and drum.

Rev. Frank J. Follansbee, for two years pastor of the Portsmouth Methodist Episcopal Church, died Friday at Wickford. He was born in Providence in 1852. Beside his wife, he is survived by one son, Frank J. Follansbee, Jr., of New York, and a daughter, Mrs. Albert Knight of East Jaffrey, N. H.

Rev. Mr. Follansbee's first wife was buried in the Portsmouth cemetery, and the interment was by her side.

Mr. Thomas Congdon of East Providence, Mr. Collins of Provincetown, Bertha McDuff of Providence and Mrs. Clifton of Fall River were entertained for the week end by Mrs. Ralph Anthony.

Mrs. Annie R. Carter is spending a few days with Mrs. George L. Church in Tiverton.

Miss Edna Malone, yeowoman, who has been at New London for the past year, has received her discharge and has accepted a clerical position at Howard, R. I.

Mrs. Frances Taylor of Providence is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Anthony. Mrs. Taylor, who is 87 years of age, with the exception of one year has always spent the month of August in Portsmouth.

The Secretary of Commerce, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census, has appointed James F. Barry, of Pawtucket, as census supervisor for the State of Rhode Island. This State forms one district, with a population in 1915 of 555,958. It ought next year to be well above 650,000.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

A span of the old toll bridge connecting Woolwich with Arrowsic and Georgetown, Maine, left, severing the route of travel for large summer colonies at five islands, begun Cap Point and other resorts to the mainland, except by water.

Jennie E. Montague, aged 51, wife of Leslie C. Montague, a farmer, was burned to death while using kerosene oil to start a fire in the kitchen of her home at Barnardston, Mass. Her husband was working in a wood lot at the time and the body was found by neighbors.

"To permit the Bulgars to retain any part of Thrace that is not absolutely Bulgarian would be a blacker crime than that committed by Germany," declared Constantine C. Moustakis of Salem, Mass., in a telegram sent to President Wilson asking on behalf of "The Greeks of America" justice for Greece.

The Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association has presented a former request to Gov. Bartlett that he call a special session of the New Hampshire Legislature for August or September of this year to act upon the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The state's inventory of the estate of the late Morton F. Plant of New York and New London has been completed, following a conference between counsel for the Plant estate and the State of Connecticut. The inventory places the value of the estate at \$33,000,000. The state will receive nearly \$1,000,000 as inheritance tax from the estate and the federal tax probably will be larger.

Llewellyn E. Musser, editor of the "Natick Tribune," and also the "Wayland Gazette," was recently appointed by Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, a member of a special commission to study the problem of employment for Massachusetts men wounded or otherwise disabled in the war with Germany and of re-educating such of the men as will be unable to resume their former occupations.

Investigation by the Vermont State Board of Charities of a terrible beating given to Harvey Bell, aged 14, by a farmer named Smith near St. Johnsbury, Vt., several weeks ago, and the publicity given to the affair, has resulted in the discovery by Henry Bell of South Paris, Maine, that the boy is his own son, whom he had mourned as dead for two years. The father and son have been re-united and have gone to their Maine home.

Essays on the corn-borer, the insect which has been ravaging corn fields all over the country, will be judged by Mrs. Maria A. Gilmore of Westboro, who has been officially appointed by F. A. Wyman on the recommendation of Charles M. Gardner, managing editor of the National Grange Monthly. The essays, which are written in prize competition, will be on the general subject of the borer, its habits and methods for its destruction.

ROMANIAN TROOPS IN BUDAPEST

Army Advances from River Theiss

Despite Allies' Protest.
Budapest—Budapest was occupied by Rumanian troops that advanced from the River Theiss in spite of representations made by Lieut. Col. Romanelli, the Italian representative of the Allies at Vienna. The Rumanians, in the view of the Hungarian authorities, defied the Allies' instructions to cease their advance as retaliation for the Hungarian occupation of Bucharest three years ago.

GLIDES 35 MILES IN AIR.

New Record Set by Flier Over Lake Cayuga.

Itchen, N. Y.—What is said to be a world's record for airplane "gliding" was established here when "Rex" Marshall, attaining an altitude of 17,000 feet, shut off the engine of his Thomas Morse machine at the northern end of Cayuga Lake and "glided" 35 miles to this city, renewing his power at an altitude of 6,000 feet. Twenty-two miles is said to be the former record.

Weekly Almanac, AUGUST, 1919

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Wax						
	rise	sets	sets	Moon	sets						
9-AM	5 44	7 57	3 54	6 42	7 0						
10-Sun	5 43	7 55	4 16	7 23	7 0						
11-Mon	5 42	7 53	rises	7 47	7 0						
12-Tues	5 41	7 51	3 31	8 11	7 0						
13-Wed	5 42	7 50	3 46	8 35	7 0						
14-Thur	5 42	7 50	3 59	9 01	10 1						
15-Fri	5 51	7 48	3 37	9 31	11 2						
First Quarter, Aug. 3rd,				412m.	evening						
Full Moon, Aug. 12th,				11 55m.	morning						
Last Quarter, Aug. 18th,				11 58m.	morning						
New Moon, Aug. 25th,				12 12m.	morning						

HOUSE VOTES TO GIVE UP RECESS

Representatives Will Forego Vacations to Fight High Living Costs.

PRESIDENT MADE THE PLEA.

Road Workers Rather See End to Profiteering Than More Cash—Congress Will Be Asked to Solve Problem.

Washington.—President Wilson asked the house to postpone its recess because of present conditions of the high cost of living, and the railroad wage negotiations which are likewise an outgrowth of the abnormal prices paid by the people for the necessities of life. The house voted to comply with the request.

The President recommended the creation of a special board by Congress to consider the matter of wage increases for railroad employees.

An increase of twelve cents an hour for the workers, according to Walker D. Hines, director-general of railroads, will mean an additional expenditure of \$800,000,000 a year.

If a wage increase is granted by the tribunal, it will be retroactive to August 1.

The President's decision, made known in a letter to the chairmen of both the senate and house committees on interstate commerce, means that Congress, if it accedes to his wishes, will have complete control of the railroad situation. In a similar sense it will have to solve the high cost of living problem, and it therefore possesses, or will possess, the two knottiest problems of the administration.

So dove-tailed are the railroad wage negotiations and the high cost of living that their consideration must necessarily be taken up at the same time. The railroad workers, by their visit to the White House precipitated the action.

The President's letter to Speaker Gillette, advising against a recess of the house—the senate is in session continuously because of the treaty and league covenant debate—was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Speaker: The director general of railroads informs me that the situation with reference to the railroads is growing so critical every hour that I hope it will be possible for the house to postpone its recess until some definite action is taken on the recommendations contained in my letter to Mr. Esch.

"Officials of the government have been in consultation with reference to the problems growing out of the high cost of living, upon which I expect recommendations to be made within a fortnight. I sincerely trust that the proposed recess of Congress may be postponed at least until such time as we may know definitely the problems which confront us growing out of this intricate situation.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

A similar letter was sent to Representative Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader.

Announcement of the creation of a subcommittee by the cabinet officers who met with the President to formulate a report embodying recommendations to be presented to him by Monday.

A visit to the President by Attorney General Palmer, who is heading the government's investigation of high prices generally and is considering whether or not the department of justice should prosecute the big packers of Chicago.

A visit to the President by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, who told him why they are seeking a 35 per cent increase in wages and who also told him, as did the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that they would rather have a decrease in the cost of living.

Introduction of a resolution by Senator Kirby, Democrat, of Arkansas, asking the Senate Judiciary Committee to report favorably a measure limiting retail prices on food to 25 per cent below the present market prices.

SKIM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Plane From Washington Makes Trip in 127 Minutes.

Washington.—Flying in a De Havilland four, Captain W. H. Chandler, observer, and Lieutenant F. J. Plumb started from a point over the White House here and passed under the Brooklyn Bridge 127 minutes later, having covered 220 miles against a strong head wind. They flew at an altitude of 3,200 feet the greater part of the way. The two officers are members of the Dallas-Boston squadron.

EXPECT TO CONTROL GRAIN.

Government Aims to Hold All Breadstuffs.

Washington.—It was learned from different sources that the principal recommendation of the cabinet committee dealing with the high cost of living problem will be that the government resell to millers at a lower price, probably \$1.50 a bushel, the wheat for which it has guaranteed the farmers \$2.28. The difference is to be cared for out of the \$1,000,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress.

Gov. Clement of Vermont will not call a special session of the Legislature to consider ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment, it is announced. The expense involved and the fact that a commission has been appointed to suggest amendments to the constitution were given as reasons for the Governor's decision.

MARTIN C. OSBERG.

Most Perfect Physical Specimen of Manhood.



Martin C. Osberg, of Harmony, Mo., who has just enlisted in the army, is the most perfect physical specimen out of 10,000 persons who were examined.

UNIONS WOULD FORCE CAPITAL OUT OF ROADS

Fight to Finish on Government Ownership Is Believed Imminent.

Washington.—The campaign of organized labor to secure government ownership of the railroads and a share in the profits was disclosed here in its full scope. There were three outstanding developments.

Leaders of the railway employees, representing fourteen unionist organizations, informed Director General Hines that the Plumb plan for government ownership and democratic management of business must not be limited to the railroads, but must eventually be extended to coal, steel, packing and all other basic industries of the nation.

The threat of the rail men to force their demands on the government was emphasized by acting President B. M. Jewell of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, who, with other representatives of the shopmen, conferred with President Wilson.

"If Congress adopts the plan proposed by Director General Hines and President Wilson we will tie the railroads up so tight they will never run again," he said.

"All we can do is to prepare for the battle. The battle is coming and we will be ready. We expect the railroads will be tied up tight in thirty days unless our demands are settled."

The railroad employees, he said, would back "to a man" the Plumb plan for government ownership and tripartite control of the railroads, by which they would be paid for with a 4 per cent bond issue, and added that eventually the Plumb plan should be extended to the coal, steel, packing and all basic industries.

President Wilson, said Mr. Jewell, listened sympathetically to what the union officials had to say regarding the situation, and appeared to recognize its seriousness, but did not indicate any intention to recede from his attitude that he had not the power to grant the increases.

A defense of the Plumb plan was issued by labor unequivocally and formally demanding that private capital be retired from the railroads.

A tripartite control, composed of the public, the operating management and the employees, is demanded instead.

MONTAUK AIR STATION CLOSED.

Montauk Point, L. I.—The Montauk naval air station, which cost several million dollars, was closed when the flag was lowered at the final ceremonies.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—J. J. Forrester, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, announced that unless demands for wage increases, shorter hours and overtime adjustments were granted immediately, that branch of the railway employees would take action at once similar to that taken by the shopmen.

WASHINGTON.—A canvass of congressmen here showed that most of them are opposed to government ownership and the Plumb plan which is being considered.

TOKIO.—Japanese silk crop is reported 20 per cent short.

NEW YORK.—The navy department accepts plea of guilty of Lieutenant B. J. Elliott to six of fifty-one charges against him involving sale of easy berths, promotions and discharges in the navy, and the court martial proceedings against him are closed.

LIVERPOOL.—Riotous mobs in Liverpool who fill the streets all night are dispersed by soldiers in bayonet charges. Bus and tramway men join the strikers in sympathy with police-men.

Work on diverting the Hoosac river between Williamstown and Pownall on the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been begun after many months of negotiations. The project means the excavation of 22,000 cubic yards of dirt at a cost of more than a quarter of a million of dollars. It will eliminate two bridges from the Boston & Maine Railroad.

MOBS PILLAGE LIVERPOOL SHOPS

Loot and Wreck Factories and Stores in Succession of Night Raids.

HALF OF POLICE ON STRIKE.

Mobs Break Beer Casks in Road and Dance Around Soldiers in Detention—Troops Fire Over Heads of Rioters.

Liverpool.—Liverpool is in the grip of hoodlums. For two nights the city has been given over to riot and pillage. Scores of shops have been smashed and rifled, and at one place along the lines of docks gates were broken open and the mob stormed a huge food warehouse, carrying off stock of bacon, ham, lard, sugar, rice and tinned stuffs.

A large number of troops have been drafted into the city from adjacent military camps and warships are on their way to the Mersey.

The soldiers are quartered in the spacious St. George's Hall, and the vast plateau in front of it has been turned into a park for lorries and Red Cross cars. Drawn up by the lorries are four grim looking tanks. Soldiers with fixed bayonets and wearing steel helmets are also posted in a cordon around the plateau, and they are also mounting guard over the wreckage in the streets.

Terror came to the Merseyside when, taking advantage of the police strike, the turbulent element of cosmopolitan Liverpool, which lurks in the side streets of a well defined area, and which is ready for riot and plunder whenever occasion permits, started the work of destruction.

Scotland road was the scene of the early depredations of the mob. Many shops were stripped bare. The looters paid particular attention to boot shops and clothing establishments, very few of which escaped, but there were also many successful raids on jewelers' and pawnbrokers' shops. Other places were smashed out of pure devilment.

About half the police have joined the strike. Official figures show that of the total force, 920 have refused to do duty and 961 have remained loyal. Special constables were called out and a public appeal by the Lord Mayor was responded to by 500 citizens.

About midnight the bands of hoodlums again emerged from the side streets and alleys and without hesitation embarked on an orgy of pillage and violence. They made a determined attack on the magnificent shops in London road, one of Liverpool's finest thoroughfares. Again they concentrated on boot and clothing shops.

The soldiers marched up and down the road in columns of fours, but the mob dodged round them, scarcely heeding them. Under the eyes of the troops they scrambled through shattered windows and scurried back to their homes with boxes of boots and suits of clothes, and then came back for more. They ransacked general drapery and outfitting stores, carrying off women's costumes and furs.

Soldiers have been called out to protect property, but in most cases the rioters offered no resistance and ran when the troops arrived. There has been a raid on a sugar factory, and there was an amazing scene in the Vauxhall Road district when a mob smashed its way into a beer bottling works in Tariff street and looted the place.

Men, women and boys made their way into the building and emerged loaded with bottles of beer and stout. These were opened and drank in the roadway, the empty bottles being smashed on the granite sidewalks. The streets were a mass of broken glass. Other rioters came out with cases of stout and beer, which they carried to their homes. Barrels of beer were rolled out into the main thoroughfare and broached in the open, crowds gathering around them with glasses, cups, jugs and any other vessels which came to hand.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

The seven Republican senators who formulated a series of reservations on the peace treaty recent being called "mild," declaring their provisions meet all the objections of the treaty's opponents.

Field Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty are to be made earls and granted \$500,000 each as a reward for their war service. High titles and money grants are to be bestowed upon other British leaders. With a grand naval pageant on the Thames Great Britain celebrated the fifth anniversary of the mobilization of her battle fleet.

The Japanese government, in a statement to the press issued and published in Tokio, has declared its policy in regard to Shantung. The statement, it is thought, gives assurance that Japan will withdraw from Shantung province every Japanese soldier as soon as practicable.

Colonel Mason M. Patrick told a house committee that the army had a wholly inadequate number of airplanes at the front when fighting ended.

Article XI, of the League covenant is no menace to America, Charles E. Hughes writes to Senator Borah. When the Maiden Savings Bank was opened, May 21, 1860, the first deposit to be made was one of \$5. The name of the depositor is not made public by the bank. This deposit was placed on interest and has never been withdrawn or added to since that time. Tuesday, with accumulated interest, the account amounts to \$29.54.

SENATOR McLEAN.

Who May Force Cabinet Members to Sit in Congress.



Senator McLean of Connecticut introduced a bill to require cabinet members, heads of the federal trade commission, tariff commission, civil service commission and the bureau of efficiency to sit in the house and senate two days a week during the sessions of Congress. There they would be questioned on the floor regarding the conduct of their bureaus.

RADICALS INCITING NEGRO TO VIOLENCE

Publications Being Circulated in New York Urging Blacks to Join the I. W. W.

New York.—The federal government has evidence that radical elements in this country are taking advantage of discontent among certain parts of the negro population to intensify ill feeling between the races. Within the last three days federal agents have reported that the I. W. W. is circulating the negro section of Philadelphia and this city, the circulars being worded in violent language, sometimes illustrated with cartoons of the most vicious conception. In every instance the circular urges the negro to join the I. W. W. and in some instances to ally himself with other bodies of bolshevik sympathies.

Virtually every I. W. W. and Left Wing Socialist paper published in this country is now taking part in the propaganda. Some of the papers are edited by negro agitators, who openly advise the negroes to arm and to defend their rights, as one paper put it, "with fire, shot and shell."

Dr. Robert L. McElroy, educational director of the National Security League, made public parts of a report submitted by Dr. L. B. Moore, the dean of Howard University in Washington, who has been investigating the negro situation, particularly in the south.

"Restlessness among the inhoring classes is found generally throughout the South," says one report. "A well trained teacher in one of our larger schools in the South told me the colored people were being organized by representatives of the I. W. W. The disgruntled attitude of the returning soldier is a potential factor in the South in making for uneasiness and a large measure of discontent."

"Recently I heard from a colored man of national reputation that there were efforts on foot to have the colored people leave the South quietly, but in a constant stream, for other sections of the country."

One of the most important negro publications which is published in this city in its current issue comes out for the I. W. W. It advises all negroes to join because "the I. W. W. draws no race, color, sex or creed line," adding that "with the I. W. W. already numbering 500,000, to augment it with 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 negroes would make it fairly rival the American Federation of Labor."



Give Cuticura the Care Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itching, etc., these delicate, super-creamy emollients are wonderful. Nothing so insures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Cuticura Talcom Powder—Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of this exquisitely scented face, baby, dusting and skin perfuming powder. It imparts to the person a charm incomparable and peculiar to itself. Cuticura Soap, Gintment and Talcom are 25c each everywhere. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Boston."

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport will be held at the banking rooms on Friday, July 18, 1919, at 3:30 P.M.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Summer on the Porch

Delightful—that depends. Better be in the house than on a porch exposed, even partially, to the broiling sun. You know that, then why not get some porch shades that will effectually keep out the sun, and why not, while you are about it, get shades that will make a real out-of-door living room out of your piazza, a shade that will beautify the exterior of your house as well as form a wonderfully fine background for porch decoration, a shade that will always keep the porch cool by its ventilator at the top.

If you make up your mind to that, you'll have to get a VUDOR. No other shade made will fill the bill.

TITUS'

SQUARE MERCHANDISE FAIRLY PRICED

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(CONDENSED) CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1919

RESOURCES

United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$5,331,448 00
Loans and Discounts	19,555,081 70
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,130,915 00
Acceptances executed for Customers	50,000 00
Real Estate Mortgages	4,856,990 17
Bonds, Stocks and Short Term Notes	32,294,871 73
Banking Houses	955,500 00
Call Loans	7,293,215 82
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer	\$9,087,004 35
Cash	2,128,595 44
	\$75,329,741 77

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$3,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	1,172,830 53
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, etc.	678,353 34
Customers Liability Account Acceptances Executed	50,000 00
Liberty Loan Subscriptions	19,731 14
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,130,915 00
Deposits	53,923,870 61
	\$75,329,741 77

Money deposited on or before August 15th draws interest from August 1st.

NEWPORT BRANCH

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

All Goods

Promptly

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

are Pure

Attended to

Absolutely

THE

Electric Household

Labor Saving

Electrical Devices

The WASHING MACHINE

The VACUUM CLEANER

The FLAT-IRON

The TOASTER and GRILL

Let us place one or more of these appliances in your home on trial

BAY STATE STREET

ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT

Phone 27 449 Thames St



SUMMER SHOES

Dress and Outing Shoes of Every Description

FOR SUMMER WEAR

Complete lines of

WHITE SHOES OF BUCKSKIN OR

CANYAS

For Men, Women and Children

Children's Sneakers, Barefoot Sandals and

Play Oxfords

Mall Orders Filled

The T. Mumford Scabury Co.

214 Thames Street, Tel. 737

Y.M.C.A. TRAIN SERVICE DEPT.

Serves 749,581 Members of A. E. F. in Four Months

Great Difficulty Has Been Experienced in Properly Housing Three Quarters of a Million Men.

Boston, July.—The train service department of the Y.M.C.A. in Paris served 749,581 members of the A.E.F. in the first four months.

On the Train Service Department of the Y.M.C.A. devolves the duty of not only welcoming all members of the A.E.F. upon their arrival in Paris but being sure that they are properly entrained and comfortably fixed at the time of their departure. This department is being directed by James G. Connor, a newspaper man of Philadelphia. When taken over by him, the personnel consisted of six Y workers and a Ford camionette, with a capacity of twelve persons. Since that time, the work has developed so rapidly that the personnel has been increased to thirty men, besides a Director and an Assistant, and twelve large army trucks are necessary for transportation purposes.

The gares covered by the Train Service Department, are St. Lazare, Montparnasse, Austerlitz, Lyon, Orsay, Nord and Est. These stations are covered by Y workers from 6 o'clock A. M. until 12 Midnight and it is the duty of these men to heartily receive members of the A.E.F., both casuals and those on leave, direct them to the Red Cross canteens at the stations for meals, if they so desire, and place them on the trucks for transportation to the various Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross hotels located in Paris, for their stay while here. In addition to this work, the men have been dispensing cigarettes, chocolate and gum, which they have carried in large quantities in musette bags, selling them to the boys at cost price, and in some instances distributing them gratuitously, when discretion permits them to do so.

These Y welfare workers are also equipped to answer all sorts of questions put to them by the members of the A.E.F. That an idea may be gathered of the fund of information that they must have at hand, a few of the questions asked might be mentioned here:

- "Where can I buy Kodak films?"
- "Where is Wanamaker's?"
- "Where is an American dentist?"
- "Where is the Odd Fellows Lodge?"
- "Where are the base hospitals?"
- "Where is Tiffany's?"
- "What is the rate of German exchange?"
- "Where can I change Swiss money?"

"What hours are the Louvre open?" In the past four months difficulty has been experienced in properly housing the three quarters of a million men. Along these lines, Col. L. H. McKinlay, Welfare Officer, U. S. Army, and Mr. Connor, have worked out a plan for the establishing of a Central Regulating Bureau the purpose of which will be to ascertain the number of beds available at the Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross Hotels in Paris, and through an intercommunicating telephone system between the Directing Office, Central Regulating Bureau, the R.T.O. Offices at the Gares and the Hotels keep a complete record of such accommodations which will be corrected every two hours of the time between 6 A. M. and Midnight. It is thought that this regulating system will do away with troubles heretofore faced by the "Doughboy" when upon arriving in Paris, he finds that he is unable to obtain sleeping quarters. Booths for the dissemination of information have been established at five of the seven Gares in Paris. These booths are adequately equipped with all sorts of literature bearing on the hotels, canteens, theatres, places that the Y operates for the entertainment of the boys, Religious Services, Sight-seeing Trips, and all other data that is of interest to the soldier visiting Paris.

The Train Service Department has been congratulated by United States Army Officials on the work it has carried out. Its Directing Office is at 45, rue Boissy-d'Anglas.

ROMAN CATHOLIC WARMLY ENDORSES TRIANGLE WORK.

Perceval A. McGuire, a manufacturer living in Queens, N. Y., is a Roman Catholic who warmly endorses the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Europe. Mr. McGuire went home recently, after serving as a "Y" secretary in Europe several months. Just before starting he wrote the following letter from Brest to E. C. Carter, the chief secretary of the A. E. F., Y. M. C. A., in Paris:

"On the eve of my departure for America, I wish to thank you and your associates for your generous and considerate treatment.

"I entered the service of the 'Y' as a Catholic, and I am glad to state that I found the association treated the enlisted men—regardless of color, race or creed—exactly alike.

"The mistakes of the 'Y' seem to me to be typically American and such as were made by every organization here, endeavoring to perform a great and important work under very difficulty created by war conditions."

Colored Rains.

The rain can and does wash down anything that happens to be in the air at the time, including dust, pollen, small insects, but we have no record of tadpoles being washed down out of the air. The phenomena of colored rains, so-called rain of blood, etc., can be readily explained by the presence of dust in the atmosphere.

"Play Ball!"



Outside of Eagle Hut, the Y. M. C. A. home for American soldiers in London. The ladies are canteen workers at the center.

'Y' GIRLS HIKE 100 KILOMETERS IN FOUR DAYS

On Recent Migration of the Penn Division From Souilly Area to Chaumont District.

Greek women in an age that is past accompanied the ten thousand in their campaign across Persia, according to Zenophorus report, and the A. E. F. now are hearing of the march of four "Y" girls attached to the 104th Infantry who hiked with the unit 104 kilometers in four days, at opportune times distributing cookies and chocolate to doughboys and officers.

This was on the recent southward migration of the Pennsylvania division from the Souilly area to the Chaumont district. It was a hike through snow, rain and mud, which tested the hardened combat troops laden with full equipment, so the boys knew it was a trying march for the girls, and wherever they appeared the young women were cheered. Their supply of "cats" and cigarettes were obtained from a heavily laden truck in the Y. M. C. A. service.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS EAGLE HUT.

London (By Mail)—The Prince of Wales visited the Y. M. C. A. Eagle Hut today and got an enthusiastic reception. American officers and men cheered when he entered. Francis Powell of New York, head of the association's work in Great Britain, introduced him.

"Thank you for the kind reception," the Prince said. "I know the work of the Y. M. C. A. in London, and I am glad of this opportunity to visit the Eagle Hut. It has been of tremendous help to men on leave. I do not feel altogether a stranger for I know a lot of Americans in the army over there, and I take this opportunity to wish you all a safe return to the United States."

The Prince remained half an hour to hear a concert and applauded every number.

N. E. 'Y' MEN CITED FOR SIGNAL BRAVERY

Distributed Supplies Within a Short Distance of Firing Line.

Paris (By Mail)—The signal bravery shown by John W. Kearns of 30 Carlton avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., while working as a Y. M. C. A. secretary during some of the heaviest fighting in France last autumn, won for him the hearty commendation of army officers.

Kearns, who, in private life is an engineer, went to France in the Y service early in October and was assigned to duty with the Seventh Engineers. By order of Colonel Paulus, in command of that regiment, Robert J. Coughlin, captain and adjutant, has issued General Orders No. 23, as follows:

"1. The regimental commander desires to record in orders the meritorious services of the following during the period of active operations in 1918:

"2. Mr. John W. Kearns, Y. M. C. A. secretary assigned to the Seventh Engineers. Joining the Seventh Engineers at Ferme de la Madeleine on October 26, 1918. Mr. Kearns served from the very start with absolute fearlessness wherever the companies of the regiment chanced to be. At Ferme de la Madeleine his pack was destroyed by shell fire. Near Pouppuy, on November 10, 1918, he distributed chocolate and cigarettes within a very short distance of absolute front skirmish line. At Brandeville, on November 10, 1918, with regimental headquarters he passed through the heavy shelling of that town. Since the armistice Mr. Kearns, by his tact, interest in the welfare of the regiment and his skilled handling of the Y. M. C. A. canteen has earned himself promotion to be a divisional Y. M. C. A. secretary. It is with regret that we of the Seventh Engineers see Mr. Kearns depart. He carries with him our best wishes for success both in his new position and in after life in the United States."

"3. This order will be read to all organizations at the first retreat formation after receipt."

STATISTICS REVEAL SCOPE OF 'Y' CANTEN SERVICE

Boston—A compilation has recently been made from 5,000 shipping orders showing distribution from "Y" base warehouses in France of the following items from June 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919. These totals do not include the enormous purchases from the Quartermaster during the months of January, February and March, 1919, nor do they include many Shipping Orders from which no returns have yet been received by the Accounting Division.

Letter heads, 120,717,000; Envelopes, 64,221,100; Candy, 67,455 lbs.; Cauds, 10,153,305 pkgs.; Cocoa, 1,122,457 lbs.; Milk, 2,355,363 cans; Chewing gum, 13,220,000 pkgs.; Jam, 4,401,944 cans; Hot-cuts, 59,325,040 pkgs.; Cigars, 41,560,092; Smoking tobacco, 13,184,925 tins; Cigarettes, 121,354,153 pkgs.; Chocolate, 22,885,163 bars.

A "Y" Hut in Russia



Mr. L. L. Dunnington, "Y" secretary and his group of workers outside the hut in Minsk, Russia.

"Knocked into a Cocked Hat."

The meaning of this expression is not generally known. "Cocked hat" was a variety of the game of tennis, in which only three were used, set up at angles of a triangle. When, in bowling at tennis, all were knocked down except the three at the corners, the set was said to be "knocked into a cocked hat."

Memory Must Be Cultivated.

In any system of mental development, the memory must be cultivated at the outset, and that cultivation must continue unceasingly. It is fortunate indeed that every average person has a mind capable of excellent memory. It is only necessary that the native powers should be properly employed.

FAR FROM VICTORIAN AGE

Present Period Would Be One of Bewilderment to Man Who Lived in That Era.

Suppose some placid gentleman of the Victorian era, who went calmly to his eternal sleep certain that the world had settled at last into final and accepted form, should be awakened and permitted to gaze upon the world today.

What would be his reflections? He would see the world whirling a fear from its eye because of what it supposed was the tragic fate of two young British flyers who had essayed to fly across the Atlantic—and had almost achieved the feat. He would see the world, in the same moment, applauding furiously the feats of Yankee flyers engaged in the same effort in a surer way.

He would see Russia, which he had pictured as an enduring fabric with an everlasting czar at the top, a chaos of mad rulers with whiskered proletarians conducting a new and deadlier tyranny. He would see Germany, which he had remembered as a snug and promising little empire, on its knees supplicating mercy that is less than justice from an outraged world. He would see the United States, which he had pictured as about a million miles removed from the affairs of Europe, a towering figure in the great peace conference as it has been the deciding figure in the great war. He would see these and other marvels, and he would hear of an unbelievably horrible war that had wrought its deadliness with weapons strange and terrible like poison gas and airplanes and submarines.

What a whirling, aching head that Victorian relic would have after he had looked over this new world of ours for half an hour!—Duluth Herald.

REFUSED, TO BE CHILDISH

Chief Reason Why Elderly Lady Was Pronounced by All to Be Grand Success.

She is the dearest little old lady of seventy-three any one ever saw. She is very happy and always immensely busy. She knitted a great many sweaters and pairs of socks for the soldier boys. And now, when we're no longer needing socks for our boys she is embroidering an exquisite dress for the tiny baby of the girl who used to be her maid.

"Why are you so very happy?" she was asked one day.

"I'm happy because I'm not childish," she said very emphatically. "Now, I'm not, am I? Did you ever hear any one say that I was childish? And I am seventy-three years old," she boasted. "Now, the woman next door is only sixty and she is very, very childish. Why, I have to comfort and pet her often when I'm longing to laugh at her. She isn't wise enough to keep from being childish."

"When I was young I used to watch the people in my family get childish," she continued. "It amused me at first, and then when I saw how people outside of our family regarded them as nuisances I determined then that I never would be childish and a nuisance. I watched and watched and then I discovered the secret. If you don't want to get the least bit childish you don't ever dare pick yourself. You have to think, think of other people and ways in which you can help them. The worst thing people can do is to think of themselves."

Outside the visitor met the grocer boy. "Do you hear her?" he asked. "Isn't she a dear and not a bit childish, either?"

"She's a grand success," she returned.

"You bet!" he agreed.—Indianapolis News.

Noted. Sunday morning. The congregation in its go-to-meeting best filed into the pews of the village church and sat rigidly at attention as was the custom among God-fearing Americans of that day. All was serenity and stillness. Then the pastor arose.

"Let us pray," he said.

The government inspector in the last pew reached hurriedly for his notebook.

"Ah, ha!" he muttered. "Establishing secret communication with the Almighty without a federal permit. Burleson shall hear of this."

Oily Customer. Robert Henri, the eminent New York painter, was talking about the men who buy, merely to show off, doubtful 'old masters' at fabulous prices.

"Their knowledge of art," Mr. Henri said, "is about equal to that of the Chicago sausage manufacturer who said to Whistler:

"What would you charge to do me in oil?"

"Ten thousand dollars," said Whistler promptly.

"But suppose I furnished the oil?" said the millionaire.—Success.

He Had a Reason. A Terre Haute doctor met a friend in Main street the other day and was telling him how busy he was. "But I took off enough time to go to a ball game the other day," he boasted.

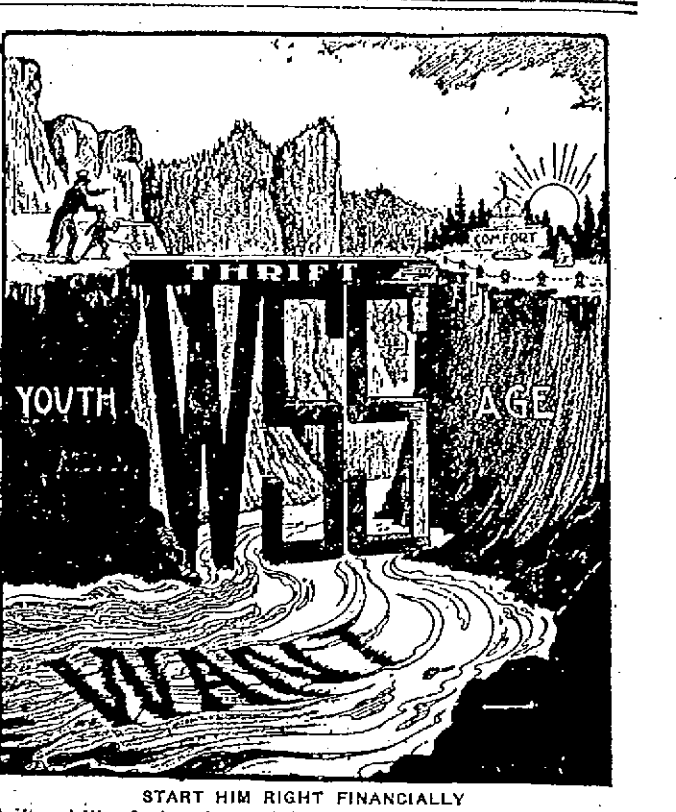
"Well, did you enjoy it?" asked his friend.

"Yes," returned the doctor very enthusiastically indeed. "I made \$25 off one of the players. He broke his leg and I got to set it!"—Indianapolis News.

Daily Thought.

Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.—Shakespeare.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



START HIM RIGHT FINANCIALLY Thrift and War Savings Stamps Will Help to Give Your Boy the Start He Needs in Life

THE MAN WHO SAVES

He erects a bulwark against sickness or adversity. He builds a bridge to the better job. He sets up a ladder to climb in the world. He takes in hand a tool to grasp opportunity. He gains control over money and things. He trains himself for growing responsibility.

Don't make opportunity knock. Have a loud ringing electric bell ready to warn of her slightest touch at your front door. War Savings Stamps invite her touch.

Before You Go Shopping Read These Buying Hints

Shop with a definite purpose. Don't be lured into unneeded purchases. Choose slowly and thoughtfully. Learn to recognize quality. Don't expect great savings from the bargain counter unless you are a good judge of materials. Choose good materials for things that will get hard wear. Avoid novelties and fads in design

and color. Reckon in advance how much material you need. Look for simplicity of line and decoration. Buy that which will serve more than one sort of occasion or time of year. Be sure the thing you buy is becoming to you and appropriate to the purpose.

When Ben Franklin Was a Boy

By Rene Bach, great-great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin

The price of bread two centuries ago was a penny a loaf. That was two cents, which seems mighty cheap. But one should remember that in those days the purchasing power of money was far greater than now.

Thus it happened that Benjamin Franklin, a boy of seventeen, on arriving in Philadelphia, was able to buy three loaves for three-pence; and with them he walked up Market Street from the wharf, holding one under each arm and eating the third. An hour later he gave two of them to a woman and her child who had been fellow-voyagers up the Delaware.

Franklin Generous. Franklin was always generous. In fact, he was often imprudently so. During the period of his early struggles he was frequently in serious financial plight because of lending or giving money to friends poorer than himself.

Where his own expenditures were concerned he was always frugal, saving what he could out of his wages as a printer, while his fellow-workers spent theirs as fast as they got them, or faster. In this way it came about that, while a mere youngster in a printing office, he lent them money every week.

Acted as Banker. Though the earnings of most of them were greater than his, he was the capitalist. By the middle of each week they were penniless and came to him for loans to carry them over until pay day. He would accept no interest, but each Saturday, on getting their money, they gave back to him weight.

what they owed—only to repeat the borrowing three or four days later.

Of course, his board was really very small. But he was the "moneyed" man. As such, he stood on a plane above his fellow-workmen not merely in an economic sense, but in the respect he was able to command from his employer and from others. Relatively, he was a person of importance. Nobody who knew him could escape recognition of the fact that here was a young man sure to get ahead in the world.

Men Wanted For Jobs. This is exactly the kind of man that is sought by employers today. They need him in their business, and he never has to look long for a job. In fact, the job seeks him.

The employer of today keeps watchful "tab" on the habits of his employees. His confidence in the man who spends all he gets as fast as he gets it is always qualified. He knows; it is his business to know. On the other hand, the man who saves—who puts part of his earnings away right along—unmistakably has character and ambition. He is marked for promotion.

With this idea in mind, employees are buying War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. It is an easy way to begin, and the plan has been found to work out admirably. The wage-earners form little "societies" for the purpose among themselves, each member contributing so much a week. This obligation for self-help having once been voluntarily assumed, everybody "pitches up" regularly in response to the weekly call, and before long their savings acquire real weight.

U. S. WILL DOUBLE WEALTH BY 1934

That in the next 15 years the total wealth of the United States, now approximately \$300,000,000,000 will be doubled, is the prediction made by the officials of the United States Treasury Department, who are now urging people to invest in Thrift and War Savings Stamps so that they may share in this increase of wealth. Last year over \$18,000,000,000 was produced in this country. This is called by economists "net income." This increase in wealth the Treasury Department states was abnormal, but that we may reasonably estimate that in the next 15 years the new wealth produced will be as great as the present total wealth of the nation.

Learn to save—Money will work for you 24 Hours a Day. THRIFT and WAR SAVINGS STAMPS provide a Safe and Patriotic method. "Get the Habit." Begin today to buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps—They may be the foundation of your Fortune.

Chlorine. One of the most important commercial uses of chlorine is in the bleaching of paper and various cloth fabrics.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Optimistic Thought. We put too much faith in systems and look too little to men.

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or pieces of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

Whiskers Explained.

The early Jews were literally long on whiskers and made good use of them. The Jew's beard was a sort of standing notice to the world concerning his state of mind. If everything was propitious—wife and children well and business good—his beard was combed out and perhaps oiled. But if death had entered his family, his beard was a mere tangled mass of hair. The condition of the whiskers also indicated the existence of other emotions.

The Braganza Diamond.

The Braganza diamond is a great mystery. Very few people have ever been allowed the privilege of looking at it, and of these few some are of the opinion it is not a diamond at all, but merely a wonderful specimen of white topaz. At any rate, it is generally conceded to be a diamond and is considered the jewel supreme of the crown jewels of the late reigning house of Portugal, the ancestral family of the duke of Braganza.

Figures of Speech.

An old lady, after returning from a visit to "the zoo" announced that she "always did enjoy a visit to the Theological Gardens." A servant girl, describing her master's illness, explained that "the doctors held a consolation and found that it was something eternal," and a lady recently remarked that when she was in Italy she "saw many people to the garbage of monks with tonsils on the heads."

Clever Willie.

Glancing hastily over the pages of Willie Johnson's examination papers, the teacher was delighted to see that not one of the questions remained unanswered. But upon a more careful scrutiny her pride took a tumble. After nine of the twelve questions Willie had written politely, "I am sorry that this is a subject on which I have no information."

Price of Happiness.

No man can be happy when he despises his own acts, when he has any consciousness of wrong, whether of motive or act. No man can be happy when he harbors thoughts of revenge, jealousy, envy or hatred. He must have a clean heart and a clean conscience, or no amount of money or excitement can make him happy.—Exchange.

Another Editor in Bad.

According to the Wichita Eagle, an editor in a nearby town has moved his press over against the door and is having his meals sent in at the window, since he lets this get by in a society item: "Mrs. Catt's popularity is evidenced by her many friends in this vicinity."—Kansas City Star.

Almost Forgotten.

The bride and bridegroom were just about to say "I will," when the bride's mother dashed madly from the room, and returned, running up the aisle to the bride, and pushed the bridal bouquet into the bride's hands. In the excitement of the occasion the flowers had been forgotten.

Cleans Bronze.

Genuine bronzes may be washed with good soap and a sponge or rag and wiped dry with a soft flannel cloth or chamolis. Dirt and stains may first be removed with a flannel cloth moistened in sweet oil. Afterward polish the bronzes with flannel or chamolis.

Powerful "Fourth Estate."

The "fourth estate" is the newspaper press. It is so designated humorously as a distinct power in the state. Formerly the phrase designated the persons constituting the lowest and unrepresented classes of society, as distinguished from the commons.

Change Wrought by Time.

The old-fashioned boy who used to be tickled to death when his daddy gave him a nickel to spend now has a small boy who doesn't know that there are any coins below the half dollar.

Must Take a Present.

The woman who used to look upon a wedding invitation as a social victory now has a daughter who includes such things in the list of monthly bills.—Dallas News.

Outclassed.

Wife—"That Mrs. Brown must be an awful gossip. I never can tell her anything but what she's heard it before."—Blighty (London).

Optimistic Thought.

There is naught in this wide world like sympathy.

THE CUPID CLOCK

By AGNES G. BROGAN.

Nan went out of the way in order to pass again the shop where the clock was displayed. The clock had fascinated her from the moment that she had first seen it in the jeweler's window—a cleverly fashioned bit of mechanism, the face of the Cupid whose arm encircled it worthy the study of an artist.

Nan had many fancies about the little clock. She liked to picture it in the center of her plain mantelpiece, where the alarm clock now stood.

The clock was expensive, Nan thought, when she stepped into the small store to price it. An interested young man noted the wistful note in her voice as she questioned him as to the possibility of the clock being promptly sold.

"You see," she added, "I want to buy it myself a little later."

The young man understood the significance of "a little later."

"We issue charge accounts," he suggested.

Nan blushed. "I'd rather wait," she answered frankly, "until I have the cash price."

The man gazing unawares into Nan's clear eyes was pretty certain that the clock would be in stock for some time.

"They go to the bigger places as a rule for that sort of thing," he told Nan.

She pointed out that no bigger place could possibly offer a clock with that particular Cupid's expression.

"He seems to be laughing right at one," she said.

The young man had noted the challenging smile.

"The little fellow seems cocksure of himself," he said, and he also smiled—at Nan.

When she was gone he removed the clock from the show window and placed it in a deep drawer.

Nan, entering the store breathlessly next evening, wanted to know if it had been sold.

The young man eagerly reassured her.

"If customers don't see it," he explained, "another clock will do as well. I am keeping it for you."

Nan was grateful, her eyes told him so. And the proprietor of the small shop stood, after she had departed, watching her trim figure out of sight down the street.

"Saw a little clock in your window," a collector of curios began, when the young man briskly interrupted.

"Sold," he said.

It was radiant Nan who came glowing in out of a dismal shower to place her complete savings on the shop counter.

"I want my clock," she triumphantly demanded.

The proprietor was as pleased over the sale as herself.

"You had better bring it in during the next few days," he admonished her, "to let me see how it is running. We like to keep them regulated at first."

Nan obediently brought the clock in. It was keeping good time with Cupid still silently jubilant.

The young man himself was not so jubilant. It would be an unreasonable thing to ask his fair customer to return again with so well-behaved a clock, also a suggestion to see her again would be under the circumstances unwarrantable.

The wistful note which had been in Nan's voice as she asked the price of the clock was in the young man's as he bade her goodbye.

"Fool," he told himself. "Why didn't you offer to carry the thing home to her?"

Nan laughed at the Cupid on her no longer unadorned mantel.

"You dear!" she said, "you make me believe every time I look at you that something delightful is going to happen. You're hypnotizing me, so that I start out singing in my heart every day."

But if Nan started out singing she returned at evening wearily and with an unaccountable disappointment where the song had been.

She had not passed the shop once, though she had often wished to do so. Common sense asked her why she should go out of her way and to what purpose? And Nan could only bow to common sense and take the short and prudent way homeward.

On a certain evening of depression Nan saw as she glanced at the clock that its hands were still at the hour when she had left in the morning—the hour also to which the roguish Cupid pointed—and the hands refused to be moved.

Her depression vanished inexpressibly as she wrapped the clock, passing to look appraisingly in the mirror. The jewelry shop was still open when she reached it, the young proprietor gazed up at her entrance wide-eyed. He seemed to have difficulty in speaking.

"I—I was not expecting to see you," he explained.

Silently Nan handed over the clock. Then all at once, in fear of losing her again perhaps, or in desperate confidence, she leaned toward Nan.

"We will fix the clock later," he said. "The little fellow's idea appears to be to emphasize the hour of eight. Won't you waive ceremony, please, and let me walk home with you now—at that hour?"

To Nan's astonishment she replied that she would. That was the beginning. Their wedding ceremony later was also set for the hour of eight.

(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

Those Blundering Authors!

We referred recently to one of John Galsworthy's American characters calling for "A flash of beer," now here's another writer, Arthur J. Rees, saying, "He is, to use an American colloquialism, 'quick on the uptake.'" Tut! This, as Barrie lovers know, is Scotch.—Boston Transcript.

HAPPY SOLUTION

By FREDERICK CLARK.

Ellen Martin trudged along the unfamiliar village street, her rusty leather bag in her hand, and her dim eyes peering anxiously beneath her bands of smooth white hair.

The conductor, as she left the train, had directed her up this same street.

"The Old Folks' Home, at the top of the hill," he said, "maybe some one will give you a lift."

But Ellen did not care for the "lift;" she was glad to be able to see the place, walking slowly along, which was to be her home.

Her wrinkled cheeks grew softly pink with excitement; the trip and its outcome had been a plan of sacrificing years. In her loneliness and continual homelessness, she had saved resolutely, putting aside every penny that could be spared for the assurance of this haven at the last. One thousand dollars was the price exacted for residence in the Culper's Old Folks' Home; and Ellen had, carefully folded in a tin box in her leather bag, the thousand dollars.

Culper's Home was a fine one, she thought gratefully of the pleasant room that would be hers, and the freedom forever from tomorrow's care. Yet her lip trembled in an old, wistful longing. Always, had she desired above all things, a home of her very own. Ellen from her youngest days, had never known a real home. There had been the orphanage at first, and then through the kindness of interested ones, a course of boarding school and college. Later, Ellen had taught in the schools until her health failed, and old age found her making herself useful as she could, from home to home. But through it all, the \$1,000 had been persistently hoarded.

This great "home," would be a comfort, of course, she could see now its pillars gleaming afar, but—yearningly, the little old woman halted before a neat cottage door. It was the rose vine about the white porch which first attracted her admiration, then, the well-kept garden stretching back past the side of the cottage. Ellen's heart fluttered like the white muslin curtain in the window; such had been her own vision of home. And as she lingered, a second little old lady came through the open door and seated herself in a wide-armored chair on the porch.

"Were you looking for some one?" she asked of Ellen, and smiled.

Ellen shook her head.

"It was your roses that attracted me," she answered. Her tone was plaintive—"I was on my way to the Old Folks' Home."

"To live?" questioned the second old lady compassionately. "Better set down and rest a bit," she advised.

Gladly Ellen accepted a chair on the porch.

"Yes, to live," she replied, "though I haven't put in an application or anything like that. Thought I'd just come right along. The last place where I've been stopping wasn't very pleasant. Nothing like your own home, is there? You must be very comfortable here."

Sudden tears rolled down the other woman's face.

"We all have our troubles," she said gently, "and mine is, that after all these years I've got to leave my home. I've done the best I could since my husband died, but I can't carry it on no longer. There's a mortgage, you see; we took it on when he was sick, and I can't make the payments—so the man who has it is going to foreclose. If I want for the payments I could get along real well. My garden almost keeps me, and now an' then there's people who comes through town and who'd rather sleep in my chintz room than in the poor hotel. They pay me well, too, just for the privilege. Maybe," she suggested, "you'd like to see my chintz room. I fixed it up real lasty after Abner died."

"I would like to see it," Ellen answered eagerly.

"I should think they would like to stop here," she said. "Why—this room is just like what I dreamed a home room should be, the restfulness—even that rose peeping in through the window—"

"Take off your bonnet," the other woman impulsively invited; "I'm going to get you some tea."

When Ellen was alone she touched with caressing fingers the pink draperies, the sun shining down behind the hills flooded the room with golden light.

"If I could only stay here always with her," murmured Ellen.

And when she faced her hostess across a white spread table, the light of purpose shone in her faded eyes. "I've been thinking—hard," she said, "and I've a proposition to make to you, Mrs.—why I don't even know your name. Mine is Ellen Martin."

"Mine is Sarah Holden," the other answered.

"Well, Sarah," Ellen went on calmly, "there's no reason why you and I can't both have the home we want, if you are agreeable. My thousand dollars would pay the interest on your place, and the taxes, too, probably, as long as we both shall live; and there's lots of little extra things we could do to get along. Being about so much with folks, I've learned to keep agreeable, an' so—"

With tears streaming down her happy face, Sarah Holden clasped the other's hand.

"Oh, Ellen, dear!" she said, "you go right up to the chintz room now, and make yourself to home."

(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

According to a preliminary report issued by the bureau of the census, department of commerce the street and interurban railways of the United States during the year 1917 transported over 11,000,000,000 fare-paying passengers, representing an average of something more than 100 trips for each man, woman and child in the United States.

ALL FEARED MOON

Soldiers Regarded Orb of Night as Their Enemy.

Lighted Roads on Which They Were Moving, and Thus Gave Enemy Gunners a Chance to Deal Out Death.

"The war is ended; the battlefields are being cleared of their debris; the rusty wire is being rolled up; the nights can be spent in beds, yet the men of the One Hundred and Nineteenth field artillery even now look at the sky with dread," says L. L. Stevenson in the Detroit News.

"The battlefields are not distant. Nor are the days distant when the moonlight was a menace to the One Hundred and Nineteenth."

"We were riding back from Toul, a little company of Detroit men, who had celebrated a birthday anniversary in that old, walled city. We had been discussing many things, principal of which was the homecoming, plans for the future and those whom we wished were with us. Then the moon swung over those forts on the hill, concealed no longer, and fell a silence over the veterans."

"They seemed to draw into themselves. Came a loud report and the artillerymen half rose in their seats. It was only a rear fire, yet the effect on keyed-up nerves was the same as though the blowout had been the detonation of that which had dropped from the sky."

"And simultaneously all damned the moon, as though that inoffensive orb had been the cause."

"Then they told me of those nights—sneaking along the highways helplessly; Jerry sweeping low and spraying lead at them from the machine guns, of bombs that were silent until they spoke in accents of death. They spoke also of the night when Buck was killed, when Chaplain William A. Atkinson, now quite recovered, lay in a pool of blood; when others with whom I had eaten and slept and camped up at Grayling, had fathomed the great mystery."

"It seemed to be a relief to them, a lifting of the weight, and I said nothing though all the beauty of the night had departed. Strange scenes danced about my eyes; the gaunt, unfinished military hospital on the left was a gray ghost; those twinkling lights—gleaming now, but not long ago had they shone they would have been an invitation to death—were far away fares, the deserted ammunition dump was animated with sweating figures."

"It was as though a weight had been lifted when we entered Maunages. Clean and distinct in the bright light stood a sentry, a stalwart fellow, his naturally large build magnified in the silver beams until he was a giant. This way he carried himself, the fit of his uniform, told that he was a veteran. "And he was shaking his fist at the moon!"

Reims Cathedral.

Reims cathedral is to be rebuilt, or rather restored, for France has taken second thought and decided that such restoration is far more desirable for the future than a splendid structure, wrecked by war and left to stand in melancholy demolition as a perpetual reminder of its own destruction. It is even said that "the cold gray of its masonry has turned under fire and flame to delicate rose and other tints that will only add to the beauty of the rebuilder church." The plans for the restoration are being made under the direction of Mr. Deneux, architect of the French historical monuments, and the first practical steps have been taken toward erecting temporary roofs over the nave, aisles, crossing, and chancel. Fortunately, more than three-quarters of the wonderful stained glass of the cathedral was preserved intact, and can now be put back. A few years hence, when the high-pitched slate roof has been added, it is predicted that the cathedral will have recovered not a little of its old-time beauty.

The High Cost of Economy.

Economy is something practiced by people who don't have to economize.

Mrs. Wealthy buys eggs by the dozens and puts them down in water glass. Mrs. Poor never could afford more than one dozen eggs at one time regardless of price.

Mrs. Wealthy buys flour and sugar by the barrel—at a great saving. Mrs. Poor buys hers by the pound—and it is expensive.

Mrs. Wealthy takes advantage of the sales and gets real bargains in furniture, shoes and clothes. Mrs. Poor can only look in the display windows longingly.

In short, Mrs. Wealthy uses her head where Mrs. Poor must use her husband's salary.

It is a pathetic fact that it takes money to economize.—G. W. Gabriel in the New York Sun.

Where He Would Have Been.

In the pouring rain the other day, James G. Balfour, the banker, was standing in front of the Quaker City bank, of which he is a director, when an Irishman darted across the street.

Mr. Balfour, with that kindly and consoling manner which is habitual with him, offered a pleasant "If this was good liquor," he said, "you wouldn't be coming so quick."

"If this was good liquor," the Irishman dashed back, "I'd be jumping down the sewer hole."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Insincerity in a man's own heart must make all his enjoyments, all that concerns him, unreal; so that his whole life must seem like a merely dramatic representation.—Hawthorne.

Optimistic Thought.

Who depends upon another man's table often dines late.

America's Immortals

Most striking instances of gallantry for which the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded

The cold language of the official records cannot conceal the thrill that is to be found in every line of each of the little stories that appear below. These stories describe in plain, matter-of-fact language feats of the most unusual heroism performed by members of the American army in France. They are the most notable of thousands of cases of exceptional bravery for which the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded on recommendation of General Pershing.

JOHN G. LATHAM,

Sergeant, M. G. Co., 107th Infantry.

Sergeant Latham was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action near Le Catelet, France, September 20, 1918. Becoming separated from their platoon by a smoke barrage, Sergeant Latham, Sergeant Alan L. Eggers and Corporal Thomas F. O'Shea took cover in a shell hole well within the enemy's lines. Upon hearing a call for help from an American tank, which had become disabled thirty yards from them, these three soldiers left their shelter and started toward the tank under heavy fire from German machine guns and trench mortars. In crossing the fire-swept area, Corporal O'Shea was mortally wounded, but his companions, undeterred, proceeded to the tank, rescued a wounded officer and assisted two wounded soldiers to cover in the sap of a nearby trench. Sergeant Latham and Sergeant Eggers then returned to the tank in the face of the violent fire, dismounted a Hotchkiss gun and took it back to where the wounded men were, keeping off the enemy all day by effective use of the gun, and later bringing it, with the wounded men, back to our lines, under cover of darkness. His home address is Knotts View, Windermere, Westmoreland, England.

CHARLES W. WHITTLESEY,

Major, 308th Infantry.

Major Whittlesey, the hero of the "go to hell" refusal to surrender, was decorated for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action with the enemy northeast of Binardville, in the Forest d'Argonne, France, October 2, 1918. Although cut off for five days from the remainder of his division, Major Whittlesey maintained his position which he had reached under orders received for an advance and held together his command, consisting originally of 403 officers and men of the 308th Infantry and Company K of the 307th Infantry, in the face of a superior number of the enemy during the five days. Major Whittlesey and his command were thus cut off and no rations or other supplies reached him in spite of determined efforts which were made by his division. On the fourth day Major Whittlesey received from the enemy a written proposition to surrender which he treated with contempt, although he was at that time out of rations and had suffered a loss of about 50 per cent of killed and wounded of his command and was surrounded by the enemy. His home is in Pittsfield, Mass.

GRANNIS I. SYVERSON,

Private, Company C, Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. M. C.

Private Syversen was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 3, 1918. When our advance infantry was forced to withdraw, Private Syversen's machine gun crew refused to withdraw, but calmly set up their machine gun. The gun was upset by a bursting hand grenade, which also injured two members of the squad. Despite these injuries they immediately reset the gun and opened fire on the advancing Germans when twenty feet distant, causing the Germans to break and retreat in disorder. Private Syversen's home address is 1203 Sullivan street, Seattle, Wash.

HENRY W. PHILBLAD,

Corporal, 78th Co., 6th Regiment, U. S. M. C.

Corporal Philblad (deceased) was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action at Blanc Mont, France, October 3, 1918. Corporal Philblad advanced alone on two machine gun nests, which he captured, killing several of the crew with his pistol. Two hours later he again went forward with two other soldiers and was attacking another machine gun nest when he was killed by shrapnel. His home was in Knoxville, Ill.

YOUNGMAN Z. WEEKS,

Corporal, Company F, 118th Infantry.

Corp. Weeks was decorated for extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, September 30 and October 8, 1918. Corp. Weeks, on the morning of September 30, when two enemy machine guns were making a part of the line untenable, advanced across open ground upon one of these guns, rushed the position alone, captured the gun and five of the enemy and shot down the sixth, who endeavored to escape. By this gallant act, Corp. Weeks prevented the enemy from enfilading our position and there-

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

by saved the lives of many of his comrades. In a later advance while leading his men in an attack upon an enemy machine gun nest, Corp. Weeks was killed. His home was at Colleton, S. C.

FREDERICK M. LINTON,

First Lieutenant, 104th Infantry.

Conspicuous gallantry in action near Marcheville, France, September 23 and 26, won the Distinguished Service Cross for Lieutenant Linton. He volunteered and carried a message from his line to the rear at a time when a heavy barrage and terrific machine gun fire of the enemy had made access almost impossible. When returning he brought up with him a platoon of re-enforcements, and led them through the bombarded area. Knowing that the town of Marcheville was in the hands of the enemy, he unhesitatingly assumed the command of a patrol, and led it in a counter-attack against the town, recapturing it, and after being wounded retained control and held his ground until his platoon was rescued under cover of darkness. It was while defending his position that he received a second and fatal wound.

WILLIS P. SNYDER,

Private, Company D, 150th M. G. Co.

Private Snyder won the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery in action near Reims, France, July 15, 1918. After all the other members of his detachment had become casualties while defending a position in front of an infantry company, Private Snyder continued to operate a machine gun alone against an attacking party of Prussian Guards, and succeeded in driving them off. He then returned to our lines, attempting to carry back his wounded comrade with him, until he was himself wounded. Private Snyder's home is with his mother, Mrs. Kate Snyder, 1237 Cotton street, Reading, Pa.

HENRY S. BOGAN,

Sergeant, 78th Co., Sixth Regiment, U. S. M. C.

For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 3, 1918, Sergeant Bogan was awarded a Bar to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross that had previously been awarded to him. During the attack on Blanc Mont, Sergeant Bogan, with out aid, captured three machine gun nests, and after being wounded took thirty prisoners. He himself escorted these prisoners to the rear rather than have the line weakened by taking men for this duty. His home is with his mother, Mrs. Sallie Bogan, Franklin, Ky.

JOHN H. PRUITT,

Corporal, 78th Company, 6th Regiment, U. S. M. C.

Corp. Pruitt, whose home was with his mother, Mrs. Belle Pruitt, Ray, Ark., was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 3, 1918. Corp. Pruitt, single-handed, attacked two machine guns, capturing them and killing two of the enemy. He then captured forty prisoners in a dugout near by. This gallant soldier was killed soon afterward by shell fire while he was sniping the enemy.

JAMES EARNEST KARNES,

Sergeant, Company D, 117th Infantry.

Sergeant Karnes, whose home is with his mother, Mrs. Emily Karnes, 2301 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn., was decorated for extraordinary heroism in action near Estrées, France, October 8, 1918. During an advance, Sergeant Karnes' company was held up by a machine gun, which was enfilading the lines. Accompanied by another member of his company, he advanced against this position and succeeded in reducing the nest by killing three and capturing seven of the enemy and their guns.

Right Definition of a Classic.

A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by

THE DR. JOHNSON WINDOW

Now in a Conspicuous Place in the Newport Historical Society's Room

For the following interesting account of this ancient window, we are indebted to Mr. Lloyd Mayer, the Librarian of the Society.

Sixty years ago, shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War there stood on Thames street, three doors above Washington Square, an old apothecary's shop, prominent among the features of which was a bow window. Here, of course, was displayed those fascinating objects which, especially by lamplight, used to dazzle the staring eyes of urchin passersby, great globes of brilliant red and blue liquids, pestles and mortars, and all the innumerable et ceteras that go to the complete establishment of a respectable apothecary. The Shop belonged to Dr. Johnson, and there is not a genuine old Newporter today who does not remember the old gentleman and his old Apothecary Shop.

But the Bow Window, like some other beautiful things, had indulged in a past long before it came to adorn Dr. Johnson's Shop. It was first an object of admiration in the Charles Fiske house on Washington Square in 1794. Life was so sweet in those good old days, that men and women were obliged to saturate their interiors with bitters by way of compensating Nature's balance, and Fiske's Bitters, compounded in the Charles Fiske house, achieved a world wide renown.

This interesting feature of old Newport lay for years forsaken and forgotten amid darkness, dust, and cobwebs, musing, doubtless—as souls and windows are closely connected—on the splendors and glories of the past. At length a sympathetic hand was stretched forth to rescue the old landmark. Once more it rejoiced in the light of day. And its new life is destined to be even more glorious than its past, in that nobody henceforward who passes before it, will fail to recognize and admire it, while, in the olden time, thousands must have ebbd and flowed under its panes with the tides of ambulant humanity, without ever casting more than a passing glance at its too familiar countenance.

The window came into the possession of the Society doubtless through the ministrations of the much revered J. M. K. Southwick. And now, lo and behold, the famous old window deftly inserted in the wall of the corridor leading from the front door of the Society's building into the main hall, where all who enter may view and admire it to their hearts' content. And occupying a conspicuous position on one of the shelves of the window is the very mortar in which the ingredients of the world renowned Fiske's Bitters were pounded and compounded for the great benefit of mankind in the latter part of the 18th century.

Sergeant Charles Feltham, a brother of Lieutenant John H. Feltham, Jr., who was killed in action in France, returned to Newport early Friday morning after long service with the Fourth Engineers in France.

There was a narrow escape from drowning at the Beach on Thursday, two women being taken from the surf in an exhausted condition and given treatment in the office.

"Age Cannot Wither."

A tradesman was brought before the magistrate charged with having sold unwholesome articles for consumption as food. The charge was fully proved. "I wish to point out to the court," said counsel for the defense in a dignified tone, "that the house of business that I have the honor to defend was founded in 1802." "Has it renewed its stock since that date?" asked the magistrate.

Explaining "Yankee."

Yankee "was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings of Cambridge about 1713. . . . A Yankee good horse, or Yankee elder and the like. . . . The students (of Harvard) used to hire horses of him; their intercourse with him, and his use of the term on all occasions, led them to adopt it."—Will Gordon, "Independence of United States," volume 1, letter 12, page 482.

One Good Point About Him.

Robert did not seem to think the new baby's looks were all they might be. It was his first view of a real new baby and he stood looking down at the little mite with wonder in his eyes. Suddenly it began to cry most lustily and he looked up quickly with a pleased expression in his eyes and said: "Well, mother, he has lots of pep in his cry anyway."

Only Thing He Could Do.

Mother wanted to go to the store, so she told Jack to take care of Ramona, the cat, and not let her out of his sight. When mother returned, she found Ramona tied to the fernery with a rope around her neck. Mother asked Jack why he did this and he said: "Well, mother, that is the only way I could keep Ramona in my sight."

Study in Strength.

The muscles have their periods of development and decline. The lifting power of a youth of seventeen is 220 pounds; in his twentieth year this increases to 320 pounds, and in the thirtieth year it reaches 365 pounds. By the fortieth year it has decreased eight pounds; at fifty the figure is 330 pounds.

Chinese Love Horses.

China is one of the last of the nations of the world to adopt and enjoy the motorcar. Indeed, the conservative Chinese shrink from anything that seems to cast any aspersions upon horses, for equines have played a big part in tradition, history and the life of that mysterious land in the far East.

LITTLE USE MADE OF RIVERS

Great Waterways of United States Seem to Visiting Europeans to Be Neglected.

A Chinaman who travels in the United States is certain to remark: "What grand rivers, but how lonely!" By utilizing their rivers 400,000,000 Chinese have managed to get along without railroads, a feat incomprehensible in occidental countries. A visitor from continental Europe would say: "Your rivers of the Mississippi valley are unequaled as a gift of nature. But where is the commerce? Where the permanently deepened channels, united with correspondingly deep canals for heavy freight, like those connecting the Rhine, Danube, Rhone, Loire and others?" Our only answer could be that we have as yet scarcely made a beginning with our splendid streams in the most productive valley on earth, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Yet with remarkable energy, promptness and success we constructed the great canal between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, paying the entire cost ourselves and opening it on equal terms to all nations. One reason for the backwardness with our majestic rivers and their many navigable tributaries is that we have never taken up the subject with due seriousness and decisive purpose. We have been dismayed when told that the problem involved hundreds of millions in money. But since 1914, including the next fiscal year, congress has appropriated \$47,000,000,000. The word "impossible" should not be reserved for use against a profitable investment like improved waterways.

Necessity knows no law. A vast emergency presented itself that demanded the expenditure of the \$47,000,000,000 in five years. One of the first problems in the national emergency was transportation. The railroads, of course, were pushed so hard that the government felt compelled to take them in hand. Adequate waterways would have been of enormous advantage, but the big rivers heard little sound save their own dashing.

"We can't afford to improve the rivers," was the old view. The obvious truth is that we can't afford not to improve them.

CHART OF GREAT USEFULNESS

Record Said to Have Saved Many Thousands of Dollars for Big Telephone Company.

One of the big telephone companies not long ago completed a chart that shows all the wires used in the land service of the company. There are about 1,000,000 miles of wires in all. Each wire is represented by a line on the chart, and a number, with figures to indicate the material and the gauge. The chart also shows the route of every cut-in, whether it is for operation or for testing. Besides that, the map shows the cross connections between the various wires in each office, and even the office assignments of the various circuits.

The chart covers 70 sheets, each three feet by five. If mounted edge to edge it would form one map 27 feet high and 65 feet long. In order to handle the record conveniently, the sheets are mounted in steel frame panels that swing like the leaves of a gigantic book. It is said that this chart is the first single comprehensive record of the material, the size, the position and the purpose of every wire operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Having such a record has already saved thousands of dollars that might have been spent in construction work had not the chart shown an alternative scheme that was better.

Powerful Nitroglycerin.

The greater part of the world's output of glycerin is used for nitroglycerin, prepared by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin, which forms the chief ingredient of many modern high explosives and smokeless powders, used for military, mining and agricultural purposes.

Must Have Been Moving Rapidly.

One day I sent Ralph to a store several blocks away. In the meantime it rained, and immediately at the close of the shower he returned and I asked him anxiously: "Why, Ralph, where were you when it rained?" He replied: "I wasn't anywhere—I was running."—Chicago American.

Birds With Brains.

Naturalists have arrived at the conclusion that the brain in birds is large in proportion to the body. If it is admitted that intelligence depends upon the weight of brain, then the goldfinch must be placed at the top of the list of birds; the brain weighs one-fourteenth of its whole body.

Napoleon's Temper.

Defeat was so distasteful to Napoleon that, so it is recorded, when he found an opponent at chess getting the better of him he would with a quick movement sweep board and pieces off the table to the ground.

Electric Shotgun.

A patent has been granted for an electric shotgun in which sparks discharge cartridges that may be filled with an explosive gas or liquid as well as powder.

Lighter Than Cork.

Sunflower stalk pith, which is about ten times lighter than cork, is used in a life saving apparatus invented by a Russian.

Optimistic Thought.

He deservedly loses his own property who covets that of another.

Use for Waste Lands.

Every state in the union has some part of the swamp and wet lands that for the entire country have an aggregate area of 102,800,000 acres—larger than Iowa, Illinois and Indiana combined and three-fourths as large as France. The agricultural value of these lands varies considerably, but specialists of the United States department of agriculture believe that large areas, if properly drained and cleared by public or private co-operation, could be transformed into productive farms.

Worth More Than That Now.

On June 20, in 1632, the patent of Maryland, granted to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was after his death made over to his son, Cecilus Calvert. King Charles signed the new patent and gave to the grant of land the name of Maryland, in honor of his queen, Henrietta Maria. While Lord Baltimore held the grant he paid for it yearly to the crown of England two Indian arrows, which are still on exhibition at Windsor castle, England.

Women Senators of Old.

Rome, as early as the year 218 A. D., recognized a senate of women. This senate, though, differed from most others by confining its considerations and its discussions to matters of etiquette and dress. The assembly had the approbation of Augustus and held its meetings in the Quirinal. Cruelly, extravagance and vice were the outstanding characteristics of the reign of Augustus. Hence, the necessity of having conferences of the sort.

Koreans Well Advanced.

The Koreans are much superior to both Japanese and Chinese in culture of heart and in mentality. They are progressive on constructive lines; in economics they equal America, and their spiritual side is well balanced, both men and women being eager for knowledge on ethical lines. They are reticent and refined in their moral nature.—Chicago Daily News.

Famous Name in Boston.

Three Josiah Quineys have filled the office of mayor of Boston. The first Josiah Quincy to become mayor served six years, from 1823 to 1828, later becoming president of Harvard college. His son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was mayor for three years, from 1840 to 1848, and he was the grandfather of the Josiah Quincy who was mayor for four years, from 1893 to 1899.

Effect of the Circus.

After all, civilization is sometimes a bore. The circus carries us back to the freedom of the great beginning. Wherefore, even psychologists forget their trades in such days and become for the moment grown-up children like the rest of us, responsive to the wild blood of their remote progenitors.—Baltimore Sun.

The Hindus and the Lotus.

The Hindus compare India to the lotus, the petals representing Central India and the surrounding leaves the divisions of the country. The design is much used in eastern temples and architecture generally, and the plant is cultivated in public gardens. A pond in the Taj gardens at Agra holds pure lotus blossoms.

The Parlor Bolshevik.

A parlor Bolshevik at a tea in Greenwich village shrieked: "Our army of occupation is tyrannical and unjust. All the other political parties are permitted to hold meetings and canvass for votes, but the Spartacists are rigorously forbidden to push their cause in any way." "Quite right, too," said Novelist Theodore Dreiser. "Why?" shrieked the parlor bolshevik. "Why is it right to squelch the Spartacist movement in this manner?" "Because," said Novelist Dreiser, "the Spartacists are putting too much ruction in reconstruction."

To Boost U. S. Food Products.

The first agricultural trade commissioner to work in foreign lands for the interest of American food producers has been named by the United States department of agriculture. He is Edward A. Foley of San Francisco, Cal., who has been appointed to represent the department's bureau of markets in the United Kingdom. Mr. Foley will investigate conditions in the United Kingdom and study the marketing and distribution of farm products with a view to the development and improvement of foreign trade in American agricultural products.

Economy in Iodine.

Instead of throwing away the hundreds of gauze and cotton "mops" used in the surgical ward of a great army hospital, they are now treated in an apparatus, shown in Popular Mechanics Magazine, in order to recover the iodine in them. Alcohol evaporates and condenses in the cooled upper tube, then falls back through the mops, carrying the iodine down with it in the bottom of the flask in the form of a tincture. The mops are saved, too, by subsequent washing and sterilizing.

A Born Pessimist.

"What makes the baby cry?" asked the little visitor. "Oh," replied Elsie, "our baby doesn't have to have anything to make it cry."—Boston Evening Transcript.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

NEWPORT, August 9th, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN F. EASTON, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that said will is a certain said trust and has been held according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof. REBECC A. GLADDING.

Administrator's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Probate Court of the Town of Portsmouth in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, entered on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1919, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of DANIEL W. HAMBLY, late of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., deceased, will sell at public auction, at the premises, to the highest bidder, SATURDAY, August 23, A. D. 1919, at three o'clock p. m., all the right, title and interest that Daniel W. Hambley had at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot or tract of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon standing, situate in the Town of Portsmouth aforesaid, and bounded or described as follows, viz: Northernly partly by land of Henry C. Anthony and partly by a tract of land known as "Portsmouth Park," Easterly partly by said Portsmouth Park and partly by a highway, said highway being a continuation of Water street, so called; Southernly by land of Margaret J. W. Smoot, and Westerly partly by land of William C. Gray, partly by land of Ida M. Fuller and partly by land of Henry C. Anthony and containing ten (10) acres, be the same more or less, it being the same and all the premises however otherwise they may be bounded or described, conveyed to said Daniel W. Hambley by deed of Lorenzo P. Tallman, Guardian of John Tallman, dated Feb. 2, A. D. 1889, and recorded in Book 19, Pages 328-333 of the Land Evidence of the Town of Portsmouth aforesaid.

Terms Two Hundred Dollars (\$200) in cash at time of sale, balance of purchase price upon delivery of deed at the Town Clerk's office in said Town of Portsmouth within twenty days. A HAMBLY, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel W. Hambley.

Mortgagee's Sale

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1919, at 9 o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage made and executed by Charles Littlefield, William B. Sharr, Silas W. Mott, J. Elliot Sprague and J. Edward Sprague, as trustees for the Primitive Methodist Church of New Shoreham, Block Island, dated the 12th day of March, 1919, and recorded in the office of the Town Clerk of the Town of New Shoreham, in the real estate mortgage No. 3 at page 467, the conditions of said deed of mortgage having been broken. All that parcel of land situated near the central part of said Town of New Shoreham, bounded northerly on the highway and on a part of land of William B. Mott, easterly on land of Samuel L. Browning, southerly on land of Simon R. Sands and partly on land of said William B. Mott and westerly on land of said William B. Mott, containing by estimation about three acres of land, be the same more or less, together with the house thereon known as the Bridgton House and all other buildings and improvements thereon or however otherwise bounded or described, it being the same premises conveyed to the grantors by deed from this grantee bearing even date herewith. By order of the holder of said mortgage, who hereby gives notice of his intentions to bid at said sale or any postponement thereof, WILLIAM R. CHAMPELIN, Attorney for Holder of said Mortgage.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 30th, 1919.

Estate of Mary A. Cummings. PETITION in writing is made by Michael J. Cummings, of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that he, or some other suitable person may be appointed Conservator of the property of Mary A. Cummings, of full age of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the Eighteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law. DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, August 2nd, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH T. KEBLEY, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof. ANNIE A. KEBLEY.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 22nd, 1919.

Estate of Daniel Maguire. AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Daniel Maguire, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the eleventh day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury. DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	269,377 54
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	570 68
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	110,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent. paid to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	61,841 73
Securities other than U. S. bonds (including stocks) owned and unpledged	2,025 75
Total bonds securities, etc., other than U. S.	92,438 75
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,400 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (10 per cent. of subscription)	5,100 00
Value of banking house, 14,000 00	
Equity in banking house	14,000 00
Legal reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	33,831 21
Cash in vault and net amounts due from various banks	97,500 89
Exchanges for clearing house Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,235 77
Interest earned but not collected—approximately on notes and bills receivable not past due	5,300 00
Total	\$701,771 55
LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	\$120,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Provision for expenses, interest and taxes paid	12,577 90
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not received (approximate)	2,137 65
Circulating notes outstanding	105,000 00
Certified checks outstanding	1,043 89
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	45 20
Individual deposits subject to check	336,800 54
Certificates of deposits due in less than 90 days (other than for money borrowed)	8,248 54
Dividends unpaid	4,219 20
Total	\$701,771 55
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do hereby swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1919.	
PARKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.	
Correct—Attest: WILLIAM STEVENS, WILLIAM A. SWERMAN, WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR., Directors.	

Harold J. Gross, James H. Horley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers

LIQUIDATION SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE REMAINING REAL ESTATE OF THE

OCEAN HIGHLAND COMPANY

By order of the Directors of the Ocean Highland Co.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1919

Commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises

JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

APPROXIMATELY 45 ACRES OF LAND DIVIDED INTO

46—BUILDING SITES—46

For Summer Residences

Area about one acre each.

To be sold separately, in order numbered in catalogue.

Overlooking the Ocean, Both Channels of Narragansett Bay and Newport

ABOUT ONE MILE SOUTH OF EAST FERRY

PROTECTED BY RESTRICTIONS

To be sold to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve

APPLY FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE TO

G. L. & H. J. GROSS

Established 1888

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE 170 WESTMINSTER STREET PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEWPORT BEACH

SHORE DINNERS TODAY

AND EVERY DAY

Service from 12 noon to 8 p. m.

A la Carte Service, Fish, Lobsters, Steaks, Cloys and Chickens

Special Dinners Served at Lunch Dept. in Convention Hall

DANCING TONIGHT

8 to 11 o'clock

Music by **NEWPORT BANJO BAND**

12 Pieces

ADMISSION PRICES

LADIES 22c. War Tax 3c. Total 25c. GENTS 31c. War Tax 4c. Total, 35c.

NEWPORT BEACH

THE

Newport Gas Light Co

offers a limited amount of

COKE for Sale

at the following prices

DELIVERED

36 bu. Prepared Coke \$7.50

36 bu. Common Coke 6.60

(An extra charge of 50 cents shall be made for every 36 bushels carried to bins.)

AT WORKS

Prepared Coke, per bu. .20

Common Coke, per bu. .17

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181

Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 293

Jamestown Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 2024

W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET Third Floor

TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence - R. I.

To NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wh. daily at 9.45 p. m. Sundays 9.15 and 10.00 p. m.

Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

OLD BOOKS WANTED

PAY LIBERAL PRICES

For Old Books, Pamphlets, Documents, Manuscripts, Almanacs, Play Bills, etc.

And am in Newport once a month for two or three days, to answer calls from people within 20 miles of Newport, having material of this character for sale. If you wish to see me on my next visit write me.

F. J. WILDER

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER

103 Aborn Street Providence, CORNHILL, ... Boston, Mass.